"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers today; cooler. Tuesday, fair.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,024. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 13, 1918.—TWENTY PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

ALLIES WON'T USE AMERICAN ARMY UNTIL IT IS COMPLETE; MEANTIME AWAIT IN CONFIDENCE FOE'S IMMINENT ATTACK; GERMAN GUNS ARE POUNDING THE LINES AT MANY POINTS

RUSSIA BEGS GERMANY TO END ALL HOSTILITY

Says Captures of Territory Violate Treaty and Cause Great Unrest.

DANGER FROM FLEET DENIED

Tchitcherin Gives Assurances Ships Will Not Attack Port Foe Threatens to Capture.

PLEADS FOR UKRAINIANS

Frontier of Their Own Country Closed to Those In Russia by Germans.

LONDON, May 12.—In a wireless message to Ambassador Joffe at Berlin, the Russian Foreign Minister, M. Tchitcherin, instructs the Ambassador to "try to obtain from Berlin cessation of every kind of hostility." The dispatch adds:

"Captures of our territory are in violation of the state of peace with Germany, and are causing great unrest among the masses of our population."

M. Joffe also is instructed to notify Germany that part of the Russian Black Sea fleet which has left Sebastopol is now at Novorossysk, on the east coast of the Black Sea, which port the Germans are threatening to capture on the ground that their own warships are in danger of attack by the Russians. M. Tchitcherin says the Russian warships there will make no such attack.

A Reuter dispatch filed at Moscow on May 2 says that Germany announced that all armed vessels in the Black Sea, including any ships on which are sailors of the Russian Black Sea fleet, would be treated as enemy warships. The reason assigned for this action was an attack said to have been made on a German submarine in the Black Sea.

Other wireless messages sent from the Russian Government to Berlin make disclosures regarding German methods in Russia. One complaint deals with a message, received by the Ukrainian colony in Petrograd from Ukraine, in which it is stated that the frontier has been closed by the Germans to all Ukrainians. The evacuation of Ukrainians from Russia is being carried out by means of wagons under terrible conditions, particularly for the sick and for children. It could be effected easily by the River Dnieper, the message says, but this route has been closed to Ukrainians by the Germans.

Count von Mirbach, German Ambassador to Russia, to whom the Ukrainians applied for assistance, declared his inability to do anything. The Russian Government bent the German Foreign Office to bring pressure to bear on the Government, because the needs of the Ukrainian refugees are very great.

Another complaint relates to the evacuation of German war prisoners, which is being carried out within the limits of practical possibilities. It is said the exchange of invalided prisoners of war, according to the Petrograd agreement, does not mean an exchange per capita. In view of this condition, the Russian Government begs that the Russians at Vilna be not detained.

STOCKHOLM, May 12.—The British Consul at Helsingfors has sent to the Finnish Senate a proposal regarding the provisional recognition of the Finnish Government by Great Britain under certain conditions, a dispatch from Helsingfors to the Tidningen reports.

It is stipulated that British subjects arrested in Finland be released, and that Finland furnish guarantees for the maintenance of neutrality, and grant free passage through the country for British subjects and goods and full rights to navigate Finland's territorial waters.

If these conditions are complied with Great Britain will send a Chargé d'Affaires to Finland. Final adjustment of the relations between the countries is to be left to the peace conference.

SAYS TROTZKY HANDED POLAND TO GERMANY

Alleged Secret Showing Betrayal Published by Newspaper in Switzerland.

GENEVA, May 12.—Poland is handed over to Germany economically, politically, and militarily, according to the terms of a secret treaty reached at Brest-Litovsk between a delegation of the Russian Government, headed by Leon Trotzky, and German representatives, according to the Gazette of Lausanne. The newspaper guarantees the authenticity of the treaty, consisting of seven clauses, which it prints.

By the fifth clause, for example, Russia is bound to support at a peace conference the contention that the Polish question concerns Germany alone and is not an international one.

READ THE RED CROSS STORY on page 6.—Advt.

Charles Goes to See Kaiser; Honors Burian for New Treaty

AMSTERDAM, May 12.—A Vienna dispatch reports that Emperor Charles, who has been on a visit to the Italian front, departed on Friday for German Great Headquarters. He was accompanied by Baron Burian, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, and Field Marshal Arz von Straussenburg, Austrian Chief of Staff.

Emperor Charles has made Baron Burian a Hungarian Count in recognition of his services in connection with the conclusion of peace with Rumania.

ZURICH, May 12.—Negotiations which will decide the future relations of Germany and Austria-Hungary will be discussed by Baron Burian, the Austrian Foreign Minister, on his visit to German Headquarters, says a Vienna dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung. These negotiations may be characterized as a pragmatic alliance—a military and customs union.

A two-thirds majority in the Reichsrath is required for sanction of this alliance, and the newspaper says that it is doubtful whether this can be obtained.

NEW RESTRICTIONS PUT ON EXPORTS

Allied Missions in America Hereafter Will Pass Upon Applications for Licenses.

TO LIMIT SUPPLY TO NEED

Purpose Is Further to Conserve Labor and Materials and Add Tonnage to Military Fleet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—In order further to conserve materials and labor and add tonnage to the fleet carrying men and munitions to Europe, the War Trade Board has arranged to have the Governments of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Belgium pass upon the advisability of releasing all proposed exports before licenses are granted to shippers. The new rules will become effective on Wednesday and no applications for licenses will thereafter be considered unless the official representatives of the nations named believe that the shipments are essential to the war program.

The War Industries Board and the Food Administration will work in close co-operation with the War Trade Board and the agents of the allied Governments. These organizations must give their sanction when shipments of foodstuffs or other materials over which they have supervision are involved, even though licenses have been granted. This program will give the Food Administration and the War Industries Board absolute control of the commodities which they believe should be conserved in this country.

The new plan will in effect set up an international court to determine commercial policies and make possible a survey which will be invaluable in distributing the resources of the United States among the principal nations with which it is allied.

The announcement today was the result of consultation by the War Trade Board with the Food Administration, the War Industries Board, and the missions of the European allies involved. An official statement said the step was taken "for the purpose of preventing the useless consumption of materials and labor in making articles for export which for the present may not be exported and for the purpose of saving tonnage by prohibiting the exportation of articles which have not been recommended by the Government of the country of destination as being necessary for their essential requirements."

The new rules do not cover shipments to the colonies, possessions, and protectorates of the nations. These instructions are issued:

Text of the Instructions.

"On and after May 15, 1918, applicants, before filing applications for license to export any commodity to the above-named countries, must obtain thereon the written approval of the mission in the United States of the country to which the exportation is to be made. To secure this approval, applicants should forward their applications, duly executed, in triplicate, with proper supplemental sheets attached thereto, including Supplemental Sheet X-11 or X-12, as may be required, to:

"The British War Mission, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., for shipments to the United Kingdom.

"The French High Commission, 1954 Columbia Road, N. W., Washington, D. C., for shipments to France.

"The Italian High Commission, 1,712 New Hampshire Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., for shipments to Italy.

"The Belgian Commission, Room 202, Council National Defense Building, Washington, D. C., for shipments to Belgium.

"One copy of approved applications

Continued on Page Nine.

HARTSHORNE & PICARIA, Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 7 Wall St. — Advt.

FIRE PRESAGES BIG ATTACK

German Guns Bombard Allied Line from Flanders to the Somme.

GAS SHELLS USED FREELY

Trappist Monastery on Mont des Cats a Special Target for Foe.

KIN OF KAISER DIED THERE

Tomb of Max of Hesse, Who Fell in 1914, to Remain Secret Till After War.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Sunday, May 12.—Since yesterday afternoon the German artillery firing has been more heavy over many sectors of the front from Flanders to the Somme, and they seem to have put down an intense barrage of the British lines at Ridge Wood, near Ypres, and also to have shelled some positions in the Lens area and on the high ground at Houzincourt, Hennencourt, and other places. There has also been shelling of various valleys in these districts, and ruined villages like Fonquevillers, near Hebuterne, with poison gas.

They are methods adopted before attack, but by bursts of intense fire at many parts of the front the enemy is probably trying to confuse the Allies as to the whereabouts of his next offensive efforts. Long-range guns are firing into towns and villages behind the lines, such as Hazebrouck, and hamlets this side of Corbie, in one of which yesterday they killed one civilian and wounded another, and Amiens, which is too close to the German lines to be left in peace by men who have no mercy on the fair cities of France.

Mont des Cats a Special Target.

There is a hill in Flanders upon which the enemy has turned his guns of late, and a building there which he desires to destroy. The hill is Mont des Cats, which looks across to Kemmel and Bailleul, and the building is a great monastery where Trappist monks lived until Kemmel fell and German guns moved closer to them.

I hate to think that it may go the same way as the hospice at Wytschaete and the convent at Locre, because that great building on the hill was always in the background of the scene of the war in Flanders. One gazed from the flat landscape to its misty height, where its pointed and many windows above the walls caught the glint of any sun about, and was made mystical like the vision of a dream castle where King Arthur and his knights might dwell.

To this monastery in Autumn, 1914, came riding up a long column of German cavalry, and an officer with a revolver in his hand kicked open the door of the chapel where the monks were reciting their office before the altar. The old Abbott told me that not one of his monks turned his head at the intrusion, nor showed by any sign fear because the enemy was at the gate; and after tramping up the middle of the nave the sight of those cowled figures with heads bent in prayer seemed to abash the German officer, and presently without a word he turned and went out.

Other bodies of German cavalry passed over Mont des Cats, and sometimes their officers were civil to the monks and sometimes not, and one who was not, arrested the Father Abbot and shut him up in a cell with a sentry outside. Then some more cavalry came up the winding road, and they were English.

The Germans sat on their horses under cover of a high red brick wall which goes round by an old mill, five centuries old they tell me, on the crest of the hill, and as the first English patrol approached they fired and unseated some of the men. There was a skirmishing fight, which the Trappist monks watched from their windows, and bullets scarred their walls and men and horses lay wounded or dead on the slopes.

Prince of Hesse Left Dying.

The Germans were driven down into Meteren, but left one dying man behind, who was brought into the monastery and tended in his last hours by the Abbot himself. This German cavalry officer was a young man, hardly more than a boy, with many ribbons on his breast. It was Prince Max of Hesse, of the Kaiser's blood. He spoke several times before he died, sending last messages to his people and thanking the Abbot for his courtesy.

That night his body was carried down the hill for burial by the parish priest in the valley below. The priest buried the German princeling secretly, and would not reveal this secret when the Kaiser sent word to know the whereabouts of his cousin's grave.

"Tell the Kaiser," he answered back, "that I will let him know the Prince's burial place when there are no more German soldiers in Belgium and when restitution has been made for the crimes against our people."

To this day there are few people who know where Prince Max lies buried, and they will not tell.

After that cavalry fight Mont des Cats was left in peace, but always on the near edge of war, so that the Abbot and his monks looked out for three years upon the sweep of shell-fire which never ceased around the Ypres salient, and up to their slopes there flowed waves of wounded, who were tended there by British medical officers and orderlies, who established a field hospital within the walls.

Then a few weeks ago the edge of the war came closer, very close, so that all the fields about were being upheaved by shells and others came bursting on the hill. Today and yesterday Mont des Cats has been under fire again.

Foe Must Act Soon.

Saturday, May 11.—The enemy still stays in his lines, and even his gunning has during the last twenty-four hours slackened down, except for bursts of heavy fire here and there.

Does it mean that the German high command, acknowledging secretly the failure of their stupendous effort which began on March 21 and was brought to a check on the Somme and in Flanders, have now decided to cut their losses by remaining on the defensive? If any one thinks so he is living without knowledge of the realities. Nothing but a revolt in Germany or in their armies here—a revolt against this colossal shambles of their manhood—will cause the German command to abandon the desperate hope that they may still smash the allied armies on the western front, and in that hope they are going on.

Quiet Before the Storm.

I believe what is happening now behind the German line is the preparation of another violent blow by masses of men and guns. It may be that where the front is most quiet the menace is greatest. It is the quietude which preceded the storm of the first phase of their offensive. Along many parts of the front yesterday it was the British guns that were doing most of the business. The German gunners answered back hardly at all.

They were not turning the other cheek out of a spirit of martyrdom and Christian charity. No doubt they were just economizing their ammunition, filling up their dumps and unloading stores of shells from light railways for the day's work which may come very soon.

I saw their black shrapnel bursting very high in the sunny sky, just as at St. Quentin before the big assault—just odd bursts, too high to kill or hurt. What did they mean? Perhaps a study of wind variation.

Here and there along the front stray shells were falling in an apparently aimless way by the side of a road or through the roof of a ruined house. A silly sort of game, one might think, without any plan or idea behind it. Not necessarily. It may be the work of gunners registering on points which, when the time comes, they hope to smother under their fire.

Those are things one can see. What one cannot see, but what one may be sure is taking place behind the enemy lines, is the concentration of those divisions which are still undamaged by battle, and the reorganization of divisions whose gaps torn by the allied gunfire and machine gun fire and rifle fire are being filled up by drafts from

Continued on Page Two.

When you think of Writing, think of WHITING.—Advt.

Great Allied Food Pool Proposed by Great Britain

LONDON, Monday, May 13.—The Government purposes to place under the control of the Food Ministry the purchase and production of food, so that the stocks may be assured and distribution made more equitable, says The Daily Mail.

"It is felt that by arresting competition in various markets," the newspaper continues, "prices will be reduced for the benefit of consumers and rationing made easier. Andrew Weir, Surveyor General of the food supply at the War Office, has been invited to co-operate, owing to his great experience in the buying of food in the world's markets and shipping it.

"The Government has been conferring with the allied powers, with a view to arranging a combination of interests, so that meat, grain, and other essential foodstuffs can be bought for joint account and placed under one control. Information concerning the plan probably will be given to Parliament the coming week."

ALLIES HAD TO CHOOSE

And Decide to Use Our Army When Complete and Self-supporting.

FOCH'S STRATEGY TELLING

Enemy's Hurling of Masses at Line Has Nearly Exhausted His Reserves.

NEW ONSLAUGHT IS NEAR

But Entente Leaders Are Certain That Foe's Defeat Is Inevitable.

OTTAWA, May 12.—So confident is the Entente of its ability to withstand any drive the Germans can launch that it has been decided not to use the American army until it becomes a complete and powerful force, according to a cable summary of operations on the western front received tonight from the War Committee of the British Cabinet.

"The position now is," said the summary, "that the Germans, determined to concentrate every available unit on one enormous offensive are draining their country dry to force a decision before it is too late, while the Entente are so confident that, having been given the choice of a small immediate American army for defense or waiting till they are reinforced by a complete, powerful, self-supporting American army, they have chosen the latter.

"To the sledge-hammer use of masses of men by the enemy the Allies are opposing the strategy of meeting the blow with the smallest force capable of standing up to the shock, while keeping the strongest reserve possible.

"Troops on the wings are permitted to give ground within limits whenever the enemy has been made to pay a greater price than the ground is worth, the whole aim being to reduce the enemy to such a state of exhaustion that our reserve, at the right moment, can restore the situation.

"In the present operations the British Army has withstood many times its own weight of enemy masses. It has retired slowly, exacting the fullest price.

"Meanwhile, Foch holds the bulk of the French in reserve, sending units only to points hard pressed. This strategy has justified itself in that in three weeks it has seen the enemy brought to a standstill without a single strategic objective being fulfilled, and with losses so immense that his reserve is in danger of proving inadequate to his policy.

"The German commander, seeing how nearly he is delivering himself to the allied reserve, has been compelled to accept temporary failure and call a halt. His position is tactically exposed in two dangerous salients on water-logged ground.

"His countrymen are dangerously dissatisfied at the immense price paid for his failure to terminate their sufferings. His allies are on the verge of quarreling, and daily exhibit their growing dislike and distrust of the taskmaster who robs them of their lives and food.

"His reserves have nearly reached complete exhaustion. Those of the Franco-British are still in being, while the American preparations develop. The time draws closer when defeat is inevitable. Therefore, he must renew the offensive. His preparations proceed feverishly, but it takes months to properly organize such an offensive. He must be satisfied with what he can do in weeks. We may, therefore, expect a renewed furious onslaught before long. The enemy is so committed to his strategical plans that we may await his main blow on the Arras-Amiens front, while necessity compels him to try to improve his position in the Lys sector.

"The Allies may have complete confidence in the result. For the enemy the issue is a desperate endeavor to avoid defeat: for the Allies the issue is only that of victory deferred. The

Continued on Page Two.

D. W. Griffith's "Hearts of the World," 44th St. Theatre. Mat. Today, 25c to $1. Biggest Sensation in New York.—Advt.

HOTEL HARGRAVE, 112 West 72d St.—Sunny rooms, large closets. Room and bath, $2 a day and up.—Advt.

New Attack on Seicheprey Salient Impends; Americans Find Enemy Dead, Left for 8 Days

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 12, (Associated Press.)—The Seicheprey salient shows sign of again becoming active. The enemy last night and this morning deluged the place with machine-gun bullets.

On the same front the American patrols found a number of German bodies in advanced enemy trenches, where they had probably been left in the heavy American bombardment on the night of May 4.

American patrols entered the enemy lines in the sector south of Verdun, but did not encounter resistance.

Official reports of the German losses in the Seicheprey battle, according to a prisoner recently captured, give 600 killed, wounded, and missing.

In the Lunéville sector the patrols yesterday morning established the fact that the hamlet of Ancerviller has been abandoned by the enemy. The Germans had not even attempted to occupy shell holes in the salient, which was recently torn up by our artillery.

FRENCH SEE ODDS AGAINST FOE NOW

Believe That He Must Attack in a Desperate Effort for a Decision.

INFERIOR IN MAN-POWER

At a Disadvantage Also in Aircraft and Artillery, but Afraid to Delay.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

From a Staff Correspondent.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, May 12.—It is the impression here that the great German attack cannot be long delayed. The general opinion which THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has gathered in the course of conversations on the subject is that the main drive will come north of Amiens. It is believed that secondary attacks in considerable force will be made with the object of occupying the attention of the French troops and preventing them from moving to the support of their allies.

It is worth noting that in the whole of this war the German policy has been to attack what is believed to be the weakest spot. In Rumania, Serbia, and Russia—everywhere—Germany has followed this plan. Her commanders seem to have the idea that by overwhelming the weaker members of the alliance they can bring the rest to the point of seeking peace.

According to that great master of the art of war, Napoleon, such a policy is useless. It was the cardinal feature of his campaigns that he first attacked and defeated the strongest of his opponents, with the result that the others fell easy victims to his arms.

No Chance of Surprise Now.

The Germans attack what they think is the weakest point, and, perhaps, as in the recent battle, favored by circumstances, they gain a certain advantage. What happens? The French come immediately to the aid of the British and re-establish the situation. That was the case when the Germans had the great initial advantage of surprise. Now that that factor is no longer possible, and now that, above all, Foch is supreme commander of all the allied forces, with power to move French, British, or American divisions about the war chess board as occasion demands, the enemy has little chance of again piercing the line and upsetting even a single one of the allied armies.

Yet, despite the desperate odds against them, it is likely that the German leaders will make one more savage attempt to win a decisive victory. All available indications show that they are assembling their utmost possible strength for the coming effort. "He wants to end it" is the expression one hears daily. (A French soldier always speaks of the enemy in the singular: "Le boche"—never "they" or "les boches.")

Yesterday I visited the camp in which are confined the German prisoners captured in the most recent fighting. I talked with a German who had spent five years as a pastry cook in Brooklyn. He boasted that the war would end within three months with a German victory, and when asked the reason for his belief replied: "Because the Kaiser, Hindenburg, and Ludendorff say so."

I asked whether he shared this implicit faith in the German leaders. He shrugged his shoulders and answered: "Anyway, the German people, the army and civilians alike, believe it, and that is what counts after all."

The impression conveyed by this conversation and by other information

Continued on Page Three.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. The Greenbrier. European plan. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. Office, The Plaza.—Adv.

LOOKING FOR DRIVE AT YPRES SALIENT

French Believe Germans Hope to Gain Moral Effect by Its Capture.

BIG OFFENSIVE NARROWED

Bombardment of Trappist Monastery Apparently Due to Fear of Observation Post.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH FORCES IN FLANDERS, May 11.—I happened to be at the foot of Cats Mountain Thursday afternoon. German eight-inch guns were pounding the summit and particularly the Trappist monastery, which they presumably took for one of the French observation posts. This modern abbey—it is less than a century old—was a vast structure spreading over the crest of the hill, and the white-robed fathers, whose rule is silence, were only recently persuaded to leave it.

The mount is of the same height as its neighbor, Mount Cassel, about 520 feet, and these two are the highest points of the chain that covers the Ypres salient, flanks the way to Hazebrouck and St. Omer, and overlooks the plain for many miles around. The front is about three miles away to the south. All around us the country threw back hot sunshine in a riot of greenery.

Monastery Torn by Shells.

Suddenly the rich calm was rent by a terrific explosion in the north wing of the monastery, and a brown cloud of smoke, earth, and débris burst upward to the sky. Thereafter shell followed shell in rapid succession, and with the accuracy that was possible on a point so well mapped.

Soon two delicate spires had fallen, the roofs were in flames and broken walls gaped to the blue heavens. Another shrine of peace had gone.

There was nothing new in this spectacle and nothing of the least military importance, for the crest of the hills three miles behind the lines are not occupied and no bombardment can prevent this or another hill from being used as an observatory, but I could not help thinking again of the horrible character of the struggle which cannot even spare a Christian hermitage.

Everything points to the imminence of a fresh enemy offensive, and to its chief pressure falling in the north. The Ypres salient must indeed be a strong temptation. Amid the doubts and difficulties that are clouding the German horizon, its capture would be magnified into a first-class victory, even if it led to a no more substantial sequel.

Not to Hold Ypres for Sentiment.

I know nothing of the intentions of the allied command in this regard, but every soldier knows that Ypres has been defended for three and a half years rather for moral than purely military reasons. The Allied have proved their loyalty in holding this ruined corner of Belgium. Now that a climax of the war has come, only bedrock military considerations can prevail. If men are spent to hold Ypres it will be for hard reasons and not for any sentiment.

Up to now, despite its successes, the Hindenburg offensive has shown a falling scale of power. The first stage, beginning March 21, covered a front of about fifty miles and attained a depth of forty miles without

Continued on Page Two.

READ THE RED CROSS STORY on page 6.—Advt.

ALLIED GAINS NEAR KEMMEL

French Take Hill 44 and Capture Over 100 Germans

GUNS BUSY ON A WIDE FRONT

Germans Bombarding Albert, Loos, and Ypres Sectors and Lines Southeast of Amiens.

SOUTHERN ATTACK CHECKED

French Repulse Them Near Orvillers-Sorel, Inflicting Heavy Losses and Taking Prisoners.

LONDON, May 12. — Artillery engagements were the only events of importance today on the British and French fronts. The German guns were active to the south of Albert, east of Loos, and near Voormezeele, on the Ypres front. The Paris War Office tonight reports spirited artillery activity south of the Avre, where, near Mailly-Raineval, the firing was heavy last night.

The French troops north of Kemmel village yesterday improved their positions in a local operation, capturing the important Hill 44 and an adjoining farm, and taking more than 100 German prisoners.

The night report from Field Marshal Haig says:

With the exception of artillery activity on both sides there is nothing to report.

Following is the day report of the British War Office:

In a successful local operation yesterday French troops improved their positions north of Kemmel village and captured over 100 prisoners.

A hostile raiding party was repulsed yesterday morning near the Ypres-Comines Canal. We secured a few prisoners. Several prisoners and machine guns were captured by us during the night in patrol encounters in the neighborhood of Meteren.

The hostile artillery was active last night and early this morning in the Ancre sector, south of Albert, on the forward positions east of Loos and south of Voormezeele.

The official statement on aerial operations, given out tonight, says:

On Saturday, except for a short period of clearness in one sector, enabling reconnoissance and bombing, the whole front was enveloped in mist throughout the day. One hostile machine was brought down in the air fighting. Two of ours are missing. Three other German machines were brought down Friday, in addition to the eight previously reported.

Gain on the Vyverbeek.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, May 12, (Associated Press.)—An important section of high ground near the Vyverbeek River, north of Kemmel, has been captured by the French in a strong attack. Both Hill 44 and Goddezone Farm, which lie between La Clytte and Vierstraat, were stormed and occupied, thereby giving the French positions which had been a bone of contention for many days.

The battle for Hill 44 was the outcome of the German attack on May 8. When the Germans assaulted, the Allies were holding the elevation. Bitter fighting ensued all day long, and the Germans in the course of time gained possession of the hill. The British almost immediately organized a counterattack and forced the enemy out. The next day the Germans again drove forward. They made such a heavy assault that they again captured the hill, which they held until yesterday.

No other infantry action of importance has occurred in the last twenty-four hours. Raids and minor operations have been continued by both sides, and the artillery has been exceedingly busy at many points. The German gunners have been pounding the back areas hard, and in the last twenty-four hours great quantities of gas shells have been thrown by long-range guns.

Prisoners recently captured say that the losses of the Germans in their attack between Voormezeele and La Clytte on May 8 were heavy. Especially severe casualties were inflicted by the allied machine guns, which were worked to the last minute. One prisoner said he saw rapid-firers shooting into the advanced German lines at a range of about four yards. The allied artillery and rifle fire also took a heavy toll.

Considerable disorganization was caused behind the German lines be-

cause the gas from their gas shells blew back over their territory and forced them to don gas masks. Fortunately for the enemy, the gas was only irritant, not lethal.

An interesting entry has been found in the diary of a German candidate officer. Writing at Caix, on the southern battlefront, on April 22, he said that an attack which had been planned to take place previously had been delayed because a German naval division had pillaged Albert and created disorder.

French Repulse Foe at Orvillers.

PARIS, May 12.—A German attack last night on the positions recently won by the French near Orvillers-Sorel, on the southern side of the Picardy battlefront, broke down with severe losses, the War Office announced this afternoon. There was heavy artillery fighting yesterday near Mailly-Raineval, on the battleline southeast of Amiens, and also on the Verdun front; and the gun duels on the Amiens front south of the Avre continued today, according to the night report, which says:

The artillery activity was quite spirited in the region south of the Avre, but there was no infantry action.

On May 10, despite the bad weather, our pursuit airplanes displayed activity. Two German machines were brought down, and eight were seriously damaged. On May 11 a German captive balloon was set afire by our pilots.

On May 10 and 11 our bombing machines dropped 7,000 kilos of projectiles on railway stations, depôts, and cantonments of the enemy, notably in the regions of Noyon, Chauny, and Flavy-le-Martel. At this last mentioned place several fires were observed.

Following is the day report:

There was rather violent artillery fighting in the region west of Mailly-Raineval.

A German attack on our new positions northwest of Orvillers-Sorel met with a complete check. Our fire inflicted serious losses on the Germans, who left prisoners in our hands.

The artillery fighting was spirited on the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) in the sector between Caurières Wood and Chambrettes.

Everywhere else the night was calm.

BERLIN DENIES LOSSES.

Asserts That Allied Attacks in the Kemmel Region Failed.

BERLIN, May 12, (via London.)—The day official communication from General Headquarters says:

The fighting activity was restricted to local engagements. North of Kemmel and on the southern bank of the Lys the enemy attacked after violent artillery preparation at several points, pressing forward in strong reconnaissances.

North of Kemmel in hand-to-hand fighting we broke down an enemy attack on our lines. Elsewhere his storming troops collapsed under our fire.

On the western bank of the Avre violent fighting developed as a result of our advance southwest of Mailly, during which we captured forty prisoners.

Between the Avre and the Oise there were many reconnoitring engagements. On the remainder of the front there was nothing important.

In aerial fighting during the last two days nineteen enemy airplanes were shot down, twelve of them being brought down by the fighting Echelon formerly led by Baron von Richthofen.

The day bulletin from German headquarters refers to Saturday's fighting in the Kemmel region, the result of which—the capture of Hill 44—is noted in the British dispatches.

GALICIA IS NEAR REVOLT.

People Are Dying of Hunger and Austrian Premier Is Warned.

LONDON, Monday, May 13.—The food situation in Galicia is absolutely insupportable, and the population is dying of hunger, Socialist Deputies of Galicia have telegraphed to Dr. von Seidler, the Austrian Premier, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Zurich says. The Deputies demand the immediate importation of grain from Poland.

Popular exasperation, they add, is growing to such an extent that the Deputies decline to take responsibility in the event of grave developments.

WAR CAN BE WON ONLY BY SPECIALISTS

Development of Mechanical Devices Puts a Premium on Efficiency of Individuals.

BRAVERY NOT SUFFICIENT

Training, Discipline, and Aptitude at Teamwork the Vital Qualities of the Modern Soldier.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
By a Staff Correspondent.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Saturday, May 11.—THE TIMES correspondent yesterday visited a detachment of French tanks which have taken an active part in the operations which led to the retaking of Senecat Wood on April 18.

Properly speaking, the tanks are known in the French Army as artillery of assault. Like the artillery, they are divided into squadrons and batteries. At present they do not form a separate branch of service, and the personnel is recruited from the artillery, infantry, cavalry, and even the navy, but their crews wear a special badge in the form of crossed cannon surmounted by an artillery helmet.

The officers in charge emphasized particularly the great need for thorough advance training in co-operation between tanks and infantry. In this respect every day of the six weeks I have now spent with the French armies confirms me more strongly in a belief which is not without interest to America, namely, that from A to Z this is now a war of specialists.

The enormous advances that have been made in the development of mechanical aids to warfare have had the paradoxical effect of putting a premium on the efficiency of individuals. Only units that have been brought to the highest point of fitness as regards their own training and teamwork combination with other forces or branches of the service can hope to survive the shock of modern war.

If there has been any tendency in America to wonder why our troops required such a lengthy period of preparation, here is an answer whose correctness has been dearly proved by the expenditure of French, British, and German blood. Artillery, infantry, aviation, it is everywhere the same story—success goes not to the bravest or even to the best equipped, but to those whose training and discipline are most complete and whose teamwork and mutual inter-assistance is most thorough and effective.

A story told me of the Senecat battle proved this theory to the hilt if further proof were needed. In the sector of attack where tanks and infantry were able to keep in touch, access was rapid and complete. The tanks destroyed machine-gun nests which might have held up the infantry, and the infantry prevented hostile grenadiers and special troops armed with "anti-tank" bullets of unusual penetrative force from interfering with the advance of the tanks. At other points where the French monsters outdistanced the supporting infantry, they were sooner or later put out of action or compelled to retreat.

The officers spoke enthusiastically of the keenness and quickness to learn of four young officers of the American Army, attached to their unit for instruction.

"Right at the outset they surprised us by their almost instinctive grasp of the mechanical problems involved," said the commander. "In that vitally important respect they hardly needed any teaching. But that they should so soon comprehend the system of manoeuvring and co-operation with the infantry was hardly to be expected from men who had not had long previous military training. We are delighted with their progress, and I am certain that America will, before long, give the boches a startling lesson in the use of assault artillery. In courage and élan, which are perhaps the most needed qualities for an assault artillery commander, your boys are magnificent. They were bitterly disappointed that I was unable to permit them to take part in the Senecat affair, although they had been with us only a few days when it took place."

DEMANDS DEATH FOR DUVAL AND MARION

Prosecutor in Bonnet Rouge Case Also Objects to Calling Caillaux as Witness.

PARIS, May 12.—Captain Mornet, the prosecutor in the case of the Directors of the Bonnet Rouge, the Germanophile newspaper, who are on trial for treason, ended his summing up last night by dramatically demanding sentence of death upon Duval and Marion. His words caused a sensation. He said he would leave the other defendants to the decision of the court.

Before Captain Mornet began his summing up, a letter was read from Paul Painlevé, former Minister of War, protesting against one of the witnesses, Lieutenant Bruyant, being described as chief of the morale service at General Headquarters. M. Painlevé declared that while he was Minister of War no such service existed, and that he always was in constant touch with the Commander in Chief on all questions relating to morale and pacificist propagnada in the army.

At the resumption of the trial today, M. Bacri, counsel for Landau, one of the reporters who is charged with treason, demanded that the President of the court summon M. Caillaux, former Premier, who is in jail awaiting trial on a charge of espionage, as a witness.

Captain Mornet objected, saying that M. Caillaux himself was under a charge of treason in a case that was closely connected with the one on trial.

The Judge thereupon refused to call M. Caillaux, and M. Bacri said that he himself would summon him.

CHINESE SUSPENDED BATTLE

Rev. J. A. Walsh Says They Refused to Harm a Foreigner.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., May 12.—The Rev. James A. Walsh, head of the Catholic Foreign Missionary Society, who has just returned from a six months' tour of China, said today that when he approached Yeong-Kong in Kwangtung province, where the northern forces of the Government are fighting the southern army of the revolution, a prominent resident, who was a friend of General Leong, leading the northerners, told him that the belligerents would not intentionally harm a foreigner, and, if requested, both sides would stop fighting so he could pass. Word was sent ahead to General Leong and both sides stopped firing. Father Walsh decided to take a circuitous route and not pass between the opposing armies. When they discovered this the battle was renewed.

Just before he reached Kiang Po a rebel army took the city and sacked the bank of $10,000. So the city could conduct business as usual the populace took up a collection, and, by giving the invaders $50 apiece, got them to throw down their arms and leave town. Outlaws are conducting wholesale kidnappings, Father Walsh declared, and in one instance stole one-third of the population of a village.

LOOKING FOR DRIVE AT YPRES SALIENT

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

reaching its objectives. The second stage, commencing April 3, between the Lys and the La Bassée Canal, had half this width and only a third of its depth. The resultant attack on the Flanders hills, after a long pause, yielded on April 25 a single valuable position, Mount Kemmel, and an advance of about three miles on a frontage of twelve miles. Now the enemy has been everywhere arrested. The Allies have unified their command and their forces and very little possibility of surprise seems to remain.

LONDONERS PRAISE AMERICAN SOLDIERS

Enthusiasm at Parade Called Most Notable Since Early Days of the War.

WORKMANLIKE AND STURDY

Newspapers Commend Appearance of Men—Campaign Started for Hospitality to Them.

LONDON, May 12.—The appearance of American national army men on parade in the streets of London yesterday aroused the enthusiasm of the Sunday papers as have few events in many months. The writers unite in giving unstinted praise to the appearance of the men, and predict for them a record of splendid achievement when they reach the front.

"Since the thrilling days of the first months of the war," says The Observer, "London has not known such a notable scene of enthusiasm as that evoked yesterday. 'The finest sight I have seen since the war began,' was the verdict of a young soldier who has seen service on four fronts. The men are a fine-looking body, and appear to be in the pink of condition. The companies filed past with light, elastic step, keeping excellent time and creating a mighty favorable impression of their marching qualities and physique."

"Londoners cheered yesterday as they have not cheered for many months," says Lloyds Weekly News. "From the moment when the first battalion detrained to the last minute farewell when the crowd called out, 'Come back soon,' the day was one of heartening friendliness. It was the women who gave the Americans a special welcome. 'God bless you,' they cried all along the route. Mothers lifted their children that they might have a sight of the soldiers from across the sea who were going to fight side by side with daddy. And the waiting crowds found a new name for the visitors.

Great Friendship Struck Up.

"As the first battalion swung out from Waterloo Station some one called out to a friend that they were 'a real husky lot.' The word pleased the fancy of the crowd and soon every one was calling for cheers for 'The Huskies.' It was a great friendship which was struck up between the London crowd and the American boys who have come across to give them a hand. That was the feeling that persisted to the last when the visitors said good-bye for the time being to London."

The Weekly Despatch prints a letter written home by an American soldier yesterday describing the day's proceedings, of which the following is an extract:

"The whole march gave one a sort of at-home feeling. I think that was the biggest thing about it if you ask me—that they should want us to feel at home, and that we should feel at home. Some of the fellows say it was the biggest moment they ever hope to have, standing there in front of the palace. What it made me feel was that we are all in it together."

Frederick Wile in The Weekly Despatch says that as an American he knows that every man in the regiment felt it was the happiest and most memorable event in his life. He adds that The Despatch has received a sheaf of letters from all over Great Britain with countless schemes for organized hospitality to the American troops.

"Whether good or bad," he says, "the suggestions spring unmistakably from one universal sentiment with a whole-hearted anxiety to convert Great Britain into Sammie's 'blighty' if he will have it."

Campaign for Hospitality.

The Weekly Despatch has started a campaign for hospitality to American soldiers.

"The King's message to every American soldier upon his landing upon our soil is a magnificent lead to the country," it says. "The King leads. Who will not follow?"

"The war has given London many scenes—some gay, some grave—but few have surpassed yesterday's, when 3,000 soldiers of republican America marched through the capital to parade for the sovereign ruler of the British Empire," says The Times. "Very workmanlike looked these sturdy sons of the New World, carrying their full kit; very happy they looked as they took the salute of their Ambassador; very proud they were as they marched past the great white statue of Queen Victoria and saw the King of England raise his hand to the Star-Spangled Banner that symbolized their homeland. It was a wonderful sight, that visible union of the two great English-speaking races.

"From early morning Londoners united to pay homage to the men from across the ocean. Officers and men were alike delighted at the cordiality of their reception, and spoke enthusiastically of the Londoners who received them so handsomely."

"They all are a fine body of men," The People says. "They marched somewhat more stiffly than our own lads, but exceedingly well, and made not only a very excellent show, but a very good impression on all observers."

Reynolds's Newspaper says: "It was good to see the gleam of pleasure in the eyes of the American boys when they swung along to the accompaniment of a London roar. For many a year I shall recall the gladness of the welcome Tommy Atkins gave these tall cousins from across the water."

Grit and Determination.

The Sunday Pictorial says: "The King could not help but notice the grit and determination of the Americans reflected in their clean shaven faces and square jaws."

Lord Denbigh, addressing the Anglo-French Society of London yesterday, said one of the most inspiring sights he had ever seen was the march of the American battalions in London. They were as fine a lot of men as he had seen for a long time. They looked to be men of that quality which would train very fast. They would become good soldiers very much faster than the boche would have them, he declared.

The Bishop of London, speaking at the dedication of motor ambulances in a suburb of London, said he had been asked why his voice was so husky. He declared it was because he had been cheering American troops in London.

The Bishop said only those who had been across the Atlantic could understand and appreciate the importance of America's entering the war. In the first place, he asserted, it marked one of the greatest epochs in the history of the world. America always had been a peace-loving nation, but its people were so impressed with the vital issues of right and wrong connected with the conflict that they had thrown aside that love of peace and had plunged into the struggle without reservation.

Points Germany's Blunder.

If people wanted to know what would be the verdict of mankind as to whether this war was right or wrong, he said, they would not be able to get a more emphatic finding than was given by the United States on entering the struggle. That country, he declared, was the greatest and richest in the world and bitterly would Germany rue the day when by her ruthless warfare of sea murder she brought against herself the resources of that wonderful country.

"If this country once sent forth a little band of pilgrims to America," said Charles McCurdy, Member of Parliament, at a dinner last night, "the United States is sending back to the mother country men who come to our shores on a pilgrimage as holy as—yes, more holy than—any crusade that ever started to reconquer the Holy Land in the Middle Ages. As I saw the historic march of the American troops in London today, they seemed to me one and all men who are conscious of the high and lofty mission upon which they have come."

The American Consul General, Robert P. Skinner, said:

"We are in this war to the finish, and shall place at your disposal all the resources of which we dispose until, with you and the other allies, we have achieved a definite and conclusive victory."

CAME FROM CAMP GORDON.

Privates That Marched in London Were Mostly from East.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 12.—Private cables received in Atlanta indicate that the national army regiment which paraded through London on Saturday was the 325th from Camp Gordon. The regiment is commanded by Colonel Whitman, who was put in charge when the 82d Division was formed at Camp Gordon last Fall. The company officers of the regiment are mostly Georgians who won their commissions in the first training camps for officers.

But the majority of the privates are from New York and the Eastern States. When Camp Gordon was first opened drafted men from Georgia, Florida, and Tennessee were sent there, but nearly all of these men were soon sent to National Guard camps to fill up units from their respective States, and their places were taken by thousands of drafted men from Camp Upton, Camp Dix, and Camp Merritt, and these are the men who marched through London. The South is strongly represented among the officers, but nearly all the privates are from New York and adjacent States.

WARNS OF GERMANY'S LICHNOWSKY TACTICS

May Be Using Disclosures in Scheme for Status Quo Peace in West, London Paper Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, May 13.—The Daily Chronicle says editorially this morning:

"It may be asked why Lichnowsky's memorandum, a document so fatal to the past anti-British propaganda of the German Government, should be allowed now by the Berlin censorship to circulate freely in Germany and reach an enormous sale in cheap editions, or why von Jagow, the former German Foreign Secretary, who was put up to state the official case about it in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, should, Balaam-like, have rather corroborated than refuted its tendency.

"The reason, we fancy, is not far to seek. Germany by her treaties with Russia, the Ukraine, Finland, and Rumania, as well as by her virtual conquest during the war of her allies, Austria-Hungary and Turkey, has obtained in Eastern and Central Europe all and more than all that she made war for. If only she could make peace with the Western powers on terms which left her these vast acquisitions, her future position of despotic world supremacy would be assured. If she could get such a peace on the terms of the status quo or anything like it in the west it would pay her handsomely, but an obstacle to such a peace is the intense anti-British feeling which her propaganda has bred among her own people.

"Unless her Government can dampen the illusion, which they themselves have created, that Britain is their principal enemy, they may be prevented by German opinion from making an Anglo-German peace at a time when, and on terms on which, it would be most to Germany's and least to Britain's interest that it should be made.

"This is, we think, the true diagnosis of the great many novel symptoms of 'friendliness' which have appeared toward us in Germany since all the fruits of the Central and Eastern European orchards tumbled into Germany's lap, and if it is correct we must be very wary about such symptoms."

Philip Gibbs's Story of the Great Battle

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

the German depots, the gathering of munition stores, the regrouping of guns, the establishment of field hospitals for the wreckage that will follow the next storm, and the arrangement of every detail that must be ordered for a battle of the scale that is now being measured.

Movements Masked by Night.

The British airmen out on reconnoissance see sometimes unusual activity on the German railways, a continual tide of rolling stock along some of their lines, and occasionally a long column of marching men, but it is at night that most of the movement takes place, and in the darkness one may assume that these fresh divisions with their field batteries and their heavies are taking up positions nearer the allied lines in readiness for the hour of assault, whenever that may be.

So now the allied armies are waiting expectantly with that tension which all men feel before a coming battle. They believe, as far as I know their thoughts from talks with officers here and there, that this time the enemy will be held and shattered, and that he has nothing like the chance that was his on March 21, when he had greater numbers, the first fever of enthusiasm, and a wider line of attack, which was held thinly in proportion to the strength he brought against it. If he fails this time, they believe, and I believe, that the great hopes of Germany will be utterly destroyed.

Since the beginning of these great battles in bleak, cold weather Spring has come and almost Summer, changing all the aspect of the old battlefields and of the woods behind craterland and of the cities under fire.

I went into one of those cities the other day, Arras, which to me and to many of us out here is a queerly enchanted place because of its beauty, which survives even three years of bombardment, and because of the many great memories which it holds in its old houses and streets and the sense of romance which lurks in its courtyards and squares, reaching back to ancient history before its death. For Arras is dead and but the beautiful corpse of the city that was once very fair and noble.

During the recent weeks the enemy has flung many big explosive shells into it, so that its ruins have become more ruined and many houses hardly touched before have now been destroyed. It was sad to see this change, the fresh mangling of stones that had already been scarred, the heaps of masonry that lay piled about these streets that were utterly deserted. I walked down many of them and saw no living soul, only a few lean cats which prowled about, slinking close to the walls and crouching when a German shell came over with a rending noise.

Cathedral in Ruins.

Bright sunlight shone down these streets, putting a lazy glamour upon their broken frontages and flinging back shadows from high walls, except where shell holes let in the light. The cathedral and the great Palace of the Bishops were unroofed, with tall pillars broken off below the vaulting and an avalanche of white masonry about them. They were clear-cut and dazzling under the blue sky, and one was hushed by the tragic grandeur of these ruins.

One of the British airplanes flew low over the city, and its engine sang loudly with a vibrant humming, and now and again the crash of a gun or a shell loosened some stones or plaster below its wings. Other birds were singing, Spring birds, who are not out for war but sweethearting in the gardens of Arras.

There are gardens in Arras still, behind shattered house fronts and in little courtyards with broken pillars, and they are all green and luxuriant, growing untrimmed with flowers all gold in the grass. Young trees have grown sturdily amid the sinister streets, and it is on them that the birds of Arras are singing, in spite of the shellfire, in this great loneliness and tragic desolation.

ITALIANS STORM POST ON NORTHERN FRONT

Wipe Out a Col dell' Orso Garrison—Monte Corno Victory Was Important.

ROME, May 12.—Italian troops yesterday stormed an Austrian post at Col dell' Orso, on the northern mountain fort between the Brenta and the Piave, destroying its garrison. Sharp local fighting occurred at other points, according to the War Office statement, which follows:

There were patrol actions along the mountain front. One of our reconnoitring parties stormed an advanced post at Col dell' Orso, destroying its garrison in the course of hand-to-hand fighting with bayonets and bombs, and capturing a machine gun. Other patrols put enemy detachments to flight with losses. War materials were captured in the Asolone area. Enemy parties were repulsed north of Monte Mantello, in the Lagarina Valley, and to the right of the Brenta Valley.

There were desultory artillery duels in the Arsa and Brenta Valleys and along the Piave River.

Seven hostile airplanes were brought down.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, May 11, (Associated Press.)—After a long period of inactivity, owing to weather conditions, Italian troops on the mountain front executed a brilliant operation last night, capturing the dominating position of Monte Corno, destroying an elaborate system of enemy defenses and taking 100 prisoners, two guns, a number of machine guns, and much war material.

The action was in the Arsa Valley, which leads down from the Lagarina Valley, and is the main line of approach from Trent and Rovereto. It was here that the Austrians attempted to reach the Venetian Plain in the first great offensive. Recently they have erected powerful defenses, with battery positions built in rock and electrically charged, and with a system of barbed-wire entanglements.

There was considerable snow remaining on Monte Corno, which is 6,000 feet high. This increased the difficulties of movement of the comparatively small Italian force which carried on the attack. It was preceded by a short artillery action. The infantry advanced over rocky and precipitous heights. The enemy was taken by surprise and could make little effective resistance. The movement was carried out by daylight. All the enemy's defensive works were occupied. An Italian position was established on the crest of the mountain and the surrounding slopes.

The chief effect of the action is to dislodge the Austrians from the dominating height in the centre of the main highway from the mountains and to give the Italians the advantage of that position, with the command it has over the heights and approaches. The result gives great satisfaction, especially as the victory was won on the very spot where Dr. Cesare Battisti, a Deputy from Trent, who went over to the Italians, and others of his heroic band, were captured during the first offensive. Dr. Battisti was put to death by the Austrians on the charge of treason.

Vienna Reports Corno Retaken.

VIENNA, May 12, (via London.)—The Austrian official statement issued today says:

In the Pasubio region Friday the enemy attacked our protecting troops, as a result of which he succeeded in penetrating our advanced positions on Monte Corno. The Italians were again thrown out by our counter-attack which began yesterday.

On other sectors of the mountain front Italian reconnoitring detachments were repulsed.

MINE SINKS SWEDISH SHIP.

Eight Killed in Wreck of Large Trawler North of Gothenburg.

LONDON, May 12.—A dispatch to The Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen says that the German mine field north of Gothenburg has brought disaster to the large Swedish trawler Agnes, which struck a mine between Vingaa and Scalv.

The trawler sank immediately. Eight Swedes on board were killed. Only two of the ship's company were saved.

15 Missing from Torpedoed Sloop.

LONDON, May 12.—The Admiralty announces that a British mine-sweeping sloop was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine on May 6. Two officers and thirteen men are missing and are presumed to have been drowned.

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

AMERICAN ARMY HELD UNTIL FILLED

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

coming battle may be a repetition of Verdun on a large scale, and, if both sides should be exhausted, the Allies have vast powers of recuperation, while Germany has drafted her resources already."

Baker Away, Washington Puzzled.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—News of the British statement that the Entente was so confident of its ability to hold the Germans that the American Army was not to be used until it became a complete and self-supporting force was received by army officers here tonight with frank delight, not only because of the supreme confidence indicated by such a decision, but on account of the keen desire of American military men to take the field against the enemy as a distinctly American force.

It was evident, however, that officials of the War Department were puzzled by the Ottawa dispatch quoting the British war summary. In the absence of Secretary Baker, who is in the South on an inspection tour, no one would talk officially, but the impression was given that no information had reached the department to indicate an intention to change the announced policy of brigading Americans with the British and French armies so as to hasten their arrival at the front to aid in stemming the German assault.

It is no secret that President Wilson and his military advisers consented to this arrangement only to meet a great emergency and to aid in welding the allied armies on the western front into one effective force. To do it they had to ask the army for a sacrifice which, under other circumstances, would not have been considered.

Under the plan of filling up the British and French gaps with American reserves, the Americans would be equipped and supplied by the armies to which they were attached. If that plan is changed, the Americans, now going overseas as fast as ships can be provided to carry them, will march to the front as soon as their training behind the lines is completed, as an American army, and a new and powerful force to play a part in driving the Germans back into their own country.

BEARSS WINS WAR CROSS.

American Lieutenant Colonel Decorated by the French.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 12.—Lieut. Col. Hiram C. L. Bearss, with the American army in France, today cabled his wife at her home in this city that he had received the French War Cross.

In a letter from him received by Mrs. Bearss on Friday afternoon, her husband said that he had been a "lucky devil so far, with shells striking just in front of me, just in back of me, and in places which I had just left."

Lieut. Col Bearss sailed for France on Aug. 5 with a marine corps contingent and soon was transferred to an army regiment. He has seen service in the Philippines, in Santo Domingo, and at Vera Cruz. For his work in Santo Domingo he was commended five times, and he also received a commendation when in the Philippines. He was in Santo Domingo when ordered to return to this country prior to sailing for France.

"The morale of the troops is the best I have ever seen," he wrote from France.

AMERICAN ARMY CLEANEST.

Percentage of Blood Diseases Far Below Expectations.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
From a Staff Correspondent.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 12. — Major Hugh H. Young, director of the work of dealing with communicable blood diseases in the army, told me today that the success of his department exceeded any estimates made.

In making plans for this department of medical work in France it had been calculated by the medical authorities in Washington to have ten 1,000-bed hospitals, in which a million men could receive treatment, but with 500,000 Americans in France there is not one of the five allotted Americans in any of the hospitals now running, and only 500 cases of this type of disease needing hospital treatment, instead of the expected 5,000.

In other words, instead of having 1 per cent. of our soldiers in hospitals from social diseases, as had been expected, the actual number is only one-tenth of 1 per cent. There is no reason to doubt that this record will be maintained all along. The hospitals prepared for this special treatment are to be used for other cases.

This means that the American Army is the cleanest army in the world. The results, according to Major Young, have been achieved by preventive steps taken by the American medical directors, coupled with the co-operation of the men.

REVIVALIST IS ARRESTED.

Whitney Is Held on the Charge of Calling Our Soldiers Murderers.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 12.—On charges that he had said that American soldiers were murderers and that Germany was not to blame for the war, the Rev. Charles A. Whitney of Ithaca was arrested here yesterday and held in $3,000 bail.

Affidavits were made by Levi P. Miles, Charles W. and John Hathaway that in the course of a revival service held in Deposit on April 15 Whitney made these seditious remarks, and the warrant was issued under the Espionage act.

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The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

Another day has passed without the great German attack which has been expected developing, a day which, like so many of the last two weeks, has been filled with small local attacks, first by one side, and then by the other. The French have been particularly active in this way, the scene of their activity stretching from the woods of Mareuil, near Hainvillers, to Aubvillers, north of Grivesnes.

The first operation of the French in this sector was just to the north of Grivesnes, where there is a large, square park just beyond the town cemetery. The western edge of this park is on the lip of a hill which slopes down steeply into a saddle before the ground rises again further west. Like so much of the country in this particular neighborhood the terrain is characterized by large plateaux, which average some 350 feet high—200 feet above the level of the floor of the Avre Valley. Connecting all of these plateaux are saddles of ground of varying height.

It is along this series of small tablelands that the allied line runs, the high ground giving them a distinct advantage in halting the great advance. Although the park of Grivesnes was originally heavily wooded, the trees have in all probability been entirely destroyed by artillery fire. The French attack was designed, then, merely to push forward further along the plain of the plateau and give the lines generally an added security.

After fighting here had lapsed through the achievement of the local objective for which it was started, the French shifted their attention to the southern side of the Amiens salient, and attacked on a narrow front against the woods near Hainvillers. Here also some slight advance was made in the woods of Mareuil. But the operatin was a very minor one, and was distinctly local in its effect.

Somewhat north of Grivesnes, in the vicinity of Mailly-Raineval, the Germans have been busy trying their hands at the small attacks for local objectives. The artillery fire has been very heavy, it is officially reported, although no serious infantry fighting has occurred. Except for these minor actions there have been no elements of interest in this section of the battlefront for many days, other than the usual heavy artillery firing.

The question of numbers has again come to the foreground by a statement that authentic reports show Germany has in the field against the Allies about five million men. There is no discrepancy between these figures and those which have been previously estimated. At least this is by no means a necessary discrepancy. There are a great many more men in the German Army than will ever be seen in actual combat. There are many who are enlisted, but who are engaged in military work other than that of actually fighting. Among the fighting troops, the engineer regiments are not numbered. They may fight at times, as the engineer forces of the Allies have done, when the situation becomes so desperate that every man who can handle a rifle is needed. But they are not considered as fighting troops. They are combatant troops, but not fighting troops.

The same is true of other units which are necessary for the performance of highly specialized service. A successful attack or defense, for example, demands a steady flow of ammunition and supplies. This at once puts a demand on transport service, which in turn demands good roads, both rail and dirt. These have to be maintained and built, and the work is practically all done by soldiers, supplemented where possible with labor of various kinds. But in France and England there is very little, if any, labor available, all of the able-bodied men having been drawn into the army. Therefore there is no other recourse than to use the soldier for this purpose. And so we might go through the Ordnance Department, the Quartermaster's Department, the Commissary, and others who in the ordinary run of things are occupied in tasks other than that of fighting.

While exact figures are naturally impossible to obtain, it is, nevertheless, highly improbable that Germany can maintain all of these nonfighting industries with less than 2,000,000 men, leaving 3,000,000 actually in divisions and capable of being used in action. In a sense, there is no present shortage of men in Germany. That is, they can strike again with the same or equal force which they used in the battle which began on March 21, although there will be the difference that they will not be able to continue to reinforce the divisions engaged, or to fill them up as rapidly, as they did in the first attack. They certainly have enough to launch another offensive and to maintain it for some time. And we may be sure that this will be done.

It is doubtful, however, whether they will be able to mass any greater strength than they did before. The first attack was designed to reach a decision before the forward movement was halted. This we have been assured of by the German press itself. It is but fair to presume then that for this effort Germany had massed her maximum available strength; that she had assembled all possible resources in order to make victory more sure. She can do no more than this when she attacks again. But she can do as much; in men and guns she can muster a striking force equal to that used in her first effort. And until this force strikes and we see the result, the final outcome of the battle must remain in doubt.

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ALLIED FLIERS BET ON AIR VICTORIES

Fonck, Ace of Aces, Wins Wager from Parsons and Baylies and Sets Records.

DOWNS SIX FOES IN ONE DAY

Frenchman in a Combat Turns So Suddenly That Planes Are Perpendicular.

CHAPUT'S HEROISM FATAL

Young Patrol Leader Stays Up After Bullet Cuts Artery—Fine Spirit of Rivalry.

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From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, May 12.—"If German aviators had given accurate reports of our effectives in the front line during certain moments of the March offensive it is impossible to say what might have happened," declared the Chief of Staff of one of the French Generals who played a principal part in repelling the enemy onrush to a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent a few weeks ago.

In reply to a question why the enemy airmen failed to impart this vital information, he answered:

"Because those few of them who crossed our lines never returned to tell the tale. I attribute the Germans' failure to carry out their ambitious plans in no small measure to the damage inflicted on their air force by our pilots in the six weeks that preceded the offensive."

The same conditions are repeated today. Once more Germans are gathering forces for a mighty stroke, and once more allied airmen are taking terrible toll of boche fliers. THE TIMES correspondent yesterday revisited the airdrome of the crack Stork group. The first words with which the officer in command greeted me were:

"The Americans have got another boche this afternoon."

Americans Down Foe.

Parsons and Baylies had shot down a German biplane near Montdidier an hour earlier. I met the victorious pilots in the group clubroom a few minutes later. After a morning impossible for flying owing to low clouds, they had left the airdrome with a French comrade at the first possible moment after luncheon, as Fonck had bet them he would get a boche before them, and also would get more than they during the day.

Owing to the haze Parsons lost touch with Baylies, and, sighting eight enemy planes very high over the lines—about 12,000 feet—climbed up alone to attack them. Finding that the enemy maintained superior altitude he dived and perceived a hostile biplane to the right. As he swung toward it he saw another Stork machine dart forward to attack. Though he did not know it, that was Baylies.

After a brief exchange of shots the boche appeared to sideslip headlong for a few seconds, then recovered himself on to an even keel. Parsons seized the opportunity, and plunged straight at the enemy, whose movements again became erratic and who seemed seriously injured. The American gave him a volley at close range. That ended the battle. The two Americans had the satisfaction of seeing the German plane crash to earth a short distance behind the German lines.

"I knew we had got him when he went down 'steetmind,'" said Baylies, whose seventh official victory this is.

Hardly were the words out of his mouth when the roar of an airplane engine close overhead drowned the conversation. The sound was the curiously intermittent drum, drum—drum, drum, drum. To pilots in the tent it was an unmistakable signal.

Motors Signal Victories.

"That means another boche," said Parsons. "Whenever one of our men has downed an enemy he flies around the field before landing, cutting off the gas in shot fashion. Perhaps it is Fonck. Anyway, we've beaten him to it and won our bet."

It was Fonck, sure enough, but the bet was drawn, for the Ace of Aces had shot down three enemy planes in one short hour, from 3 o'clock to 4. While the two Americans were summoned to the other end of the field to pose for cinema photographs, "to be sent to America," as the commander told us, Fonck recounted the story of his achievement.

"There were three of them together—all biplanes—at about 6,000 feet, between Moreuil and Mailly-Raineval," he said. "I was leading my patrol, and went straight for the nearest two. It was too easy for words. The first one crashed after five shots. The other turned to run, but it was too late. I let fly one volley into the exposed rear of the plane, and he, too, went down, head over heels."

"And that ought to have been enough for you," put in one of his patrol.

"You might have given us a chance at the third," added one of his comrades, laughing.

"You should have kept in closer touch," Fonck replied, and continued to me:

"They were some way behind me, and I was afraid the boche would get away, so I sailed right at him and brought him down two or three miles further east."

"That's true," added a comrade. "Fonck goes at them like a flash of lightning, so quickly no one else can keep up with him. And you ought to have seen how he swung round on the second German. The plane spun over perpendicularly, he turned so fast, and the enemy must have been killed before he knew what hit him.

Baylies and Parsons re-entered at that moment, and, after congratulating Fonck, declared they were not yet beaten, as they were going out again about 5:30 o'clock.

"So am I," said Fonck. "One can't miss a chance like this, after so much bad weather."

"You haven't got a chance of beating him," put in the group commander. "Fonck's going out to get three more boches this evening, just to make a record."

I little thought the words were prophetic. At the moment of cabling I have just received official notification that the Ace of Aces actually did bring down three more Germans on his second flight—a performance never before equaled in the history of French aviation.

THE TIMES correspondent was greatly impressed by the splendid spirit of camaraderie and friendly rivalry that prevailed among the different escadrilles of the Stork group. All these youngsters are keen as mustard, but congratulate the success of one of the other squadrons as warmly as if it were their own.

Attend Strictly to Business.

Thanks largely to the exploits of one or two half-crazy individuals and rattle-brained stories and drawings in Vie Parisienne and similar Right publications, the impression prevails in Paris that airmen are all harum-scarum Lotharios. Half an hour at any big front airdrome would soon change that opinion. They smoke little, drink less, and all are solely concerned with the business in hand—downing the largest number of German airplanes in the shortest possible time.

The attitude of their commanding officers is particularly attractive. It might be defined as half-way between that of a trainer of a college football team and that of an elder brother. Discipline never suffers, but superior and subalterns talk together as friends, discussing past combats and planning new teamwork tactics for the future. I had further proof of this yesterday morning when I visited another battle-plane group, hardly less famous than the Storks, of which poor Chaput, one of the best, was patrol leader. The Major in charge, who is the most distinguished air commander in the French Army, had tears in his eyes as he told the story of the young ace's last fight.

"Chaput went out with a patrol of four others on Monday evening. Near Montdidier they met six Germans and attacked immediately, although the enemy had a big altitude advantage. The boys climbed up without trouble, and the battle was raging when six more Germans plunged down upon them from an even greater height.

"Chaput had already downed one boche in flames. He refused to abandon the struggle, which soon became more equal on the arrival of six other French fliers from another group. Chaput accounted for another German before being wounded, and might now be living had he not been patrol leader. Everything leads me to suppose that three bullets which pierced his left thigh and cut an artery might not have been fatal had he planed down immediately to the French lines, only two minutes away and got prompt medical aid. But it is traditional that the patrol leader guides the combat to the end.

Wrist Smashed in Fight.

"Another of our leaders, Captain de la Frecolière, found his mitrailleuse had jammed in the midst of a similar big scale battle. The fighting was so hot that one of our pilots actually rammed a boche and both crashed together. Frecolière, unable to defend himself, had his wrist smashed by a bullet, but still continued to direct the fight until the surviving enemies fled.

"That was on April 21. In Monday's fight Chaput followed his example. He was seen circling round without firing, as if hurt, then suddenly, realizing his strength was failing, he swooped down in a long volplane toward the French lines. He had just enough force to make a successful landing, but it was too late. As brancardiers, who had run up immediately, lifted him from his seat he fainted from loss of blood, with which the cockpit of his avion was flooded. He died as they were carrying him to a nearby dressing station, where his life might have been saved had he not refused to quit the post of duty.

"It is a very great loss to French aviation and even a greater to all of us who knew him."

THE TIMES correspondent had talked for over an hour with Lieutenant Chaput on a previous visit to the same aerodrome, and had been struck by his simple unaffected manner and boyish enthusiasm.

Chaput's Last Prediction.

"We will show these Storks a thing or two," were almost his last words to me. "They will soon find out that the Seagull Escadrille is chasing them hard for first place. We had not got a proper emblem before, but I have just had this made to be stencilled on all our planes," and he pointed to a brass plate bearing a seagull twice lifesize, with outstretched wings.

"Take it from me," he added, "before a month has elapsed the boches will run from the Seagulls the way they do from the Storks."

Chaput has not lived to see his prediction accomplished, but he died fighting as he would have wished.

"God keep you from dying old," were the concluding words of Adjutant Baron in a letter to his comrades written on the eve of his departure for the October (1916) attack on the Mauser works, in which he met his death.

What fitter requiem could be found for the young heroes of war aviation?

SUBMARINES GAIN, CAPELLE ASSERTS

"Assured Prospect of Final Success," Minister of Navy Tells the Reichstag.

BELITTLES BUILDING HERE

U-Boat Construction Still Exceeds Losses, He Says—Reichstag Support Counted On.

AMSTERDAM, May 11.—In a debate in the Reichstag today on the second reading of the naval estimates, as reported in a Berlin dispatch, Herr Pfleger, Centrist, said on behalf of the Main Committee that even though there were differences of opinion regarding the political significance of the submarine war, the entire Reichstag was at one as concerned its military achievements. All held the view that the U-boat campaign should not be given up or restricted in any way, and that the construction of submarines should be promoted as far as possible. That was the opinion, also, he said, of the highest Government officials and the army and navy commanders.

Vice Admiral von Capelle, Minister of Navy, stated that unrestricted U-boat warfare meant a very strong naval offensive against the Entente.

"The reports for April are favorable," he continued. "Naturally losses occur, but the main thing is that the increase in submarines exceeds the losses. Our naval offensive is stronger today than at the beginning of unrestricted submarine warfare. That gives us an assured prospect of final success.

"The submarine war is developing more and more into a struggle between U-boat action and new construction of ships. Thus far the monthly figures of destruction have continued to be several times as large as those of new construction. Even the British Ministry and the entire British press admit that.

"The latest appeal to British shipyard workers appears to be especially significant. For the present the appeal does not appear to have had great success. According to the latest statements British shipbuilding fell from 192,000 tons in March to 112,000 in April; or, reckoned in ships, from 32 to 22. That means a decline of 80,000 tons, or about 40 per cent.

"America thus far has built little, and has fallen far below expectations. Even if an increase is to be reckoned with in the future, it will be used up completely by America herself.

"In addition to the sinkings by U-boats, there is a large decline in cargo space owing to marine losses and to ships becoming unserviceable. One of the best-known big British ship owners declared at a meeting of shipping men that the losses of the British merchant fleet through marine accidents, owing to conditions created by the war, were three times as large as in peace."

Admiral von Capelle's reference to British ship construction is superficially correct, but omits to state that the April record, as reported, (111,533 tons,) was achieved despite a large increase in the repairing of merchantmen, to which attention was called in a British Admiralty statement issued on May 9. The same statement showed that the shipping completed in allied and neutral countries in the quarter ended April 30 was 544,327 tons.

In the same general connection it should be noted that the tonnage of ships launched in the United States in April was 240,000, as against 166,700 in March, while the record for the week ended May 4 was 89,000 tons.

CALLS IRISH PROBLEM GRAVEST OF ALL

British Labor Chief Expresses Sympathy for Home Rule, but Tells Difficulties.

LONDON, May 12.—George Nicoll Barnes, Labor member of the War Cabinet, who presided today at a meeting in Kensington Theatre to welcome two members of the American Labor Mission, said that the letter of General Frederick B. Maurice to the press, charging the Government with concealing the real facts of the military situation, was an incident which would soon be forgotten. There was a far graver question in the situation in Ireland.

"It might seem that while we are fighting for small nationalities and leaving Ireland alone we are rather inconsistent," Mr. Barnes continued. "Things, however, are not so simple as they look when seen from a distance. Ireland has two nations, and they are as widely separated in ideals and the outlook of ordinary life as it is possible for two peoples to be, and the difficult problem is to harmonize public feeling in Ireland and at the same time uphold unity in the United Kingdom.

"Labor is in complete sympathy with Irish national sentiment," the speaker asserted, "but the problem is the most difficult one that could face any Government. The difficulties, however, must be solved. Ireland must have its Parliament; so must Scotland, and so must Wales. At the present time Ireland is doing little to take part in a war which concerns her as much as any other part of the empire. Moreover, Ireland is absorbing many thousands of our soldiers, who would much better be employed in fighting the Germans. It is up to us to find a way out of the difficulty, and we must try to bring the two parties together."

BRITISH CASUALTIES IN OSTEND RAID 47

LONDON, May 12.—A Dover dispatch says that the British casualties in the raid on Ostend were two officers and six men killed and two officers and eight men missing, supposed to have been killed. Of these two officers and eight men were on the Vindictive.

Five officers and twenty-four men were wounded, of whom one officer and sixteen men were on the Vindictive.

AMSTERDAM, May 12.—A German version of the sinking of the Vindictive in Ostend Harbor as recounted by an "eyewitness" has been received here.

"When the bombardment from the sea began," says the account, "ten airplanes appeared over the town dropping bombs and flaming objects. The Vindictive struck the piles at the extreme end of the jetty and sank. There she may stay as long as she likes, for she does not interfere with us.

TO AID SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

Hebrew Nursery Plans to Help Relatives of Men in Palestine.

A plan to aid the families of men serving in the Jewish battalions in Palestine, and in other work of the Zionist movement there, was announced last night at the Hebrew Garden and Day Nursery, at 35 Montgomery Street, by Bernard K. Marcus, an officer of the organization. Mothers who wish to work may leave their children at the nursery, and other means of aiding the families will be considered.

It is expected that about 600 children will be cared for in the nursery under the plan. Volunteers from the Loyal League and other auxiliaries of the nursery have promised to aid in the work and to give financial assistance. Judge Otto Rosalsky, Municipal Court Justice Aaron J. Levy, Joseph Barondess, and other speakers spoke in support of the plan.

DESTROYERS NAMED FOR RECENT HEROES

One Bears the Name of an Enlisted Man, Ingram, and Another That of Lieut. Kalk.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Secretary Daniels today announced the names selected for four of the torpedo boat destroyers now under construction. Two of them are named in honor of men who lost their lives as a result of acts of heroism since the United States entered the war—Lieutenant Stanton Frederick Kalk, officer in charge of the deck of the Jacob Jones when that vessel was sunk by a German submarine, and Osmond Kelley Ingram, gunner's mate, first class, who was killed when the destroyer Cassin was torpedoed in European waters on Oct. 16, 1917.

After the Jacob Jones was torpedoed Kalk swam from raft to raft, trying to equalize the load, so that the men who survived could keep afloat until they could be rescued. Weakened by exposure and exertion, he died Dec. 6, 1917, as a result of his efforts to save the lives of others. Kalk was a native of Alabama, where he was born Oct. 14, 1894. He was a resident of Washington, D. C., where his mother, Mrs. Flora S. Kalk, resides.

Ingram saw the torpedo heading toward the stern of the destroyer Cassin, where his gnn was, and, realizing that if the torpedo struck in that region, where high explosives were placed, the ship would be blown up and destroyed, he ran aft instead of saving himself and threw the charges overboard. He was killed as the torpedo struck. He sacrificed his life to save his ship. He was blown overboard and his body was not recovered. The Cassin got safely into port. Ingram was the only man killed, although five others were wounded. Ingram was born in Pratt City, Ala., Aug. 3, 1887, and was serving his second term of enlistment in the navy.

The third of the new ships is named the Ward in honor of Commander James Harman Ward, the first officer of the navy killed in action in the civil war. The Yarnall, the fourth boat, is named in honor of Lieutenant John Joliffe Yarnall, U. S. N. He was First Lieutenant of the Lawrence in the engagement on Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813, and was wounded several times, but refused to leave the deck.

Secretary Daniels has commended Elmer Dinnes Arnold, a seaman of the navy belonging to the armed guard detail at the New York Navy Yard, for the efficiency of the gun crew under his command on board the steamship Chincha when that vessel was attacked by a German submarine. This was the second time the Chincha had been attacked by a German submarine. After Arnold's gun crew had fired eight shots the submarine submerged. Arnold enlisted at Indianapolis on Sept. 8, 1915, and has a sister living at Carmel, Ind.

INELIGIBLE DOCTORS TO BE ORGANIZED

Will Compose Volunteer Corps, to be Called Upon for Service When Needed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The General Medical Board of the Council of National Defense today started a campaign to organize all physicians ineligible for camp or field duty into the Volunteer Medical Service Corps, so that the nation may be in a position to meet the demands of the war. A letter was sent to several thousand doctors which read in part:

"The Council of National Defense has authorized and directed the Medical Section of the Council to organize the physicians of the country who are ineligible for membership in the Medical Reserve Corps on account of physical disability, over age, (55,) or civic or institutional needs, into the Volunteer Medical Service Corps. The members of this corps will be classified according to their ability to serve and will render aid to existing governmental agencies upon request of the Army, Navy, Public Health Service, American Red Cross, or the Council of National Defense.

"It is hoped that every physician who, for any one of the reasons enumerated above, is unable to enroll in the Medical Reserve Corps will join the Volunteer Medical Service Corps. Since you have already indicated your desire to serve the Government by applying for a commission in the Medical Reserve Corps, you are among the first to be sent an application blank, which, it is hoped, you will fill out and return immediately to this office."

The fact is emphasized that rejected applicants for service in the Medical Reserve Corps may overcome the physical defects that led to rejection, and may, therefore, become eligible, or that the essential public or institutional needs may become less important as the extreme needs of the army and navy become apparent. Each physician is asked, therefore, to pledge himself to apply for a commission in the Medical Reserve Corps if at any time he becomes eligible.

The general management of the Volunteer Medical Service Corps is vested in a Central Governing Board, which is a committee of the General Medical Board of the Council of National Defense, and the State governing boards consists of the State Committees, Medical Section, Council of National Defense.

The procedure for joining is simple. The applicant returns his filled blank to the Central Governing Board in Washington, and it is then referred to the proper State Executive Committee for its recommendations as to the qualifications of the applicant, and as to the kind of work for which he seems most fitted.

The Central Governing Board comprises Dr. Edward P. Davis, President, Philadelphia; Dr. Henry H. Sherk, Vice President, Pasadena; Dr. John D. McLean, Acting Secretary, Washington; Dr. Edward H. Bradford, Boston; Dr. Truman W. Brophy, Chicago; Dr. Duncan Eve, Sr., Nashville; Dr. William Duffield Robinson, Philadelphia; Dr. George David Stewart, New York City; Dr. Franklin Martin, Chicago, and Dr. F. F. Simpson, Pittsburgh.

GIVES UP CAMPUS TO WAR.

New York University to Conduct Summer Courses Downtown.

On account of the demand of the Department of War for the use of the campus and buildings of New York University at University Heights, the Department of Music, one of the largest departments of the Summer school, which is conducted at the heights, will give its course at the Finch School, 61 East Seventy-seventh Street. Other courses in the Summer school will be given at Washington Square, at Washington Irving High School, and a few courses in chemistry and engineering, open to men only, will still be conducted at the heights. It will be impossible to have women students attend courses at the heights.

All courses in the physical training department, under Dr. C. Ward Crampton, will be given at Washington Irving High School. The domestic arts and home economics classes will also be held at Washington Irving High School, as well as some of the laboratory courses in commercial subjects. The bulk of the Summer school will, however, be centralized in the Washington Square Buildings.

Although some of the courses have been cut owing to war and the consequent lack of room, the Summer school will still go forward with nearly 200 courses, all open to women, with the exception of fourteen held at University Heights. There will be seventy-two courses in pedagogical subjects, sixty-four courses in collegiate subjects, twelve in graduate subjects, and twenty-nine in commercial subjects," all accepted for credit toward degrees.

The courses in practical politics for women and in the organization of civic bodies have proved so timely and so popular that they will be continued through the Summer school in the Government courses under direction of Professor Milton E. Loomis.

The Summer school will open on Monday, July 1, and continue for six weeks.

ALLIES SUPERIOR IN GUN TECHNIQUE

Science of Counter Battery Work Popularly Explained by British Officer.

HOW TARGETS ARE FOUND

Nothing Left to Chance in Destruction or Neutralization of Enemy Artillery Group.

LONDON, May 10.—Major C. J. C. Street, R. G. A., author of "With the Guns," has written for the British Press Bureau the following article on "Counter Battery Work":

It is frequently reported in the British communiqués, especially during periods when no infantry operations are in progress, that the artillery was active on a certain sector of the front. Sometimes the phrase "artillery duel" is employed, which is rather more illuminating, but it is often difficult, even for those who actually witness such activity, to realize its object or its results.

This war has proved, to a greater extent than ever before, the value of artillery support to infantry, whether in attack or defense. It is safe to say that no attack can hope to succeed without the assistance of an artillery barrage, and, conversely, that no position can be held if the hostile artillery is allowed complete freedom to bombard it. It is, consequently, the object of both the attack and the defense to harass and if possible destroy the batteries opposed to it at all times, especially during periods when conditions render infantry operations impossible. The fewer the available guns opposed to any army, the greater the chances of that army's success when the battle comes to be joined.

So we have the modern counterpart of the "artillery duel." Both sides are constantly on the watch for the batteries opposed to them, and as soon as they are discovered steps are taken to deal with them. They can either be systematically destroyed, or they can be neutralized. The first process explains itself; the battery is bombarded with a large number of heavy shells until its actual material is rendered useless. But a gun is a very small target at a range of five or six miles, and nothing short of a direct hit upon it is likely to put it permanently out of action. It is usually well concealed and protected in an emplacement, and, owing to its relatively small size, it is practically impossible for an observer, whether on the ground or in the air, to see whether a shell has actually hit it or not.

Expenditure of Ammunition

Consequently, a very great expenditure of ammunition is required completely to destroy a battery, and even if several hundred rounds are employed, it is unlikely that all the guns will be put out of action. During the bombardment the detachments can be withdrawn from the guns, and as the bombardment must necessarily be deliberate, in order to secure accurate observation, the men have usually plenty of time to get out of the way.

But once the position of a hostile battery is accurately fixed upon the map, it is not necessary to destroy it in order to put it out of action, at least temporarily. At any moment it can be neutralized—that is to say, that a few rounds of high explosive, shrapnel or gas shell, as may be most convenient, may be fired into the vicinity of the guns. By this means it can be made impossible for the detachments to work the guns without incurring serious loss, or, if they continue to serve the guns, their rate of fire will be very considerably reduced, and the battery will eventually be rendered ineffective through loss of personnel.

Sooner or later a battery whose position is known to the enemy will be forced to change its position, a process that involves loss of time and efficiency, or, if it persist in remaining where it is, it will suffer losses in its detachments and will consequently deteriorate in fight power. Consequently, the best means of combating the enemy's artillery is to discover the position of his batteries and subsequently to harass them as much as possible.

Searching Out.

The process of discovering is in active operation night and day along the whole front. It is not an easy problem to conceal a battery with its guns, ammunition stores, dugouts, billets, and personnel. A succession of airplane photographs, including its site, will sooner or later reveal the growth of a trench across a grass field, or the blast marks in front of the muzzle of a gun. A watchful observer in a balloon or observation post will see a flash in a certain direction, and by comparing his observation with those of others will be able to determine the spot upon the ground from which the flash originated. From that moment the suspected point is under continuous observation, both from the ground and from the air. Information is pieced together little by little, until the chain of evidence is complete. Then a mark is made upon a map at a central office, the battery is given a number and catalogued and its fate is sealed.

Upon the first occasion when atmospheric conditions are favorable orders are issued to one or more batteries to engage "Hostile Battery No. Z 15." An airplane goes up and ranges the batteries upon their target. When the range is found they can either proceed to a destructive shoot, or, if this is not required, they are in a position to neutralize the hostile battery at any time. This ranging is not always carried out by airplanes; other methods are available for the purpose if necessary. Airplane observation is, however, the simplest and most convenient.

This kind of work it is that is usually referred to in the communiqués as "artillery activity," and it is work in which the British have shown themselves to be far more efficient than the Germans. The latter freely admit the superiority of the Allies in technical equipment, and it is the latter's undoubted ascendency in artillery and airplanes, and especially the effective and cordial co-operation between the two arms that exist in the allied armies, that accounts for the latter's success in these encounters. It need never be feared that in any "artillery duel" that may ensue the Germans have any prospect of being victorious.

FRENCH SEE ODDS AGAINST FOE NOW

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

I have received is the same—the German Army is about to make a huge assault on a scale at least equal to that of March 21, by which it hopes to bring about the end of the war.

Conditions Favor the Allies.

To one who views the situation dispassionately it seems that the trump cards, i. e., the absence of the surprise element, the failure of the previous effort, German inferiority in man power and artillery, the Allies' undoubted mastery of the air, and, last and greatest, the unity of command under Foch, are all in the hand of the Allies.

Yet Hindenburg and Ludendorff are about to take the chance. Why? There is only one answer: Because they cannot do otherwise. Despite their victories against the weaker allies, they have failed to beat down the principal forces of their opponents. Now by dread of the future—which can be spelled in the one word, "America"—and by difficulties at home they are at last forced to make their final throw against odds for defeat or victory.

The French and British are more than ready for them, and at last, which should be the source of supreme satisfaction at home, American troops are in line, prepared to take their part in the final battle for civilization and democracy.

PUSH HUNGARIAN REFORM.

Wekerle Announces New Fight in Budapest Parliament.

AMSTERDAM, May 12.—On presenting his new Cabinet to the Lower House of Parliament, Premier Wekerle said, a Budapest dispatch reports, that the Government was determined to reach an agreement on the question of franchise reform, although without prejudicing the principles of the bill. He asserted that this was possible without the support of the Opposition.

Former Premier Tisza welcomed the declaration of the Government. He said that he had serious objections to the bill and could vote for it only after certain amendments had been made.

GAS IS POISONING SWISS.

Troops on Alsatian Frontier Suffer from German Product.

GENEVA, May 12.—Swiss troops on the Alsatian frontier have begun to suffer from German poison gas floating back from the Western front toward the Rhine, Swiss newspapers say.

The civilian population along the Rhine has been warned to provide itself with gas masks.

The school children in Mülheim and Freiburg wear the gas masks daily.

GUARD NEW HYDROAIRPLANE

Great Precautions Taken Against Spies Where It Is Building.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, May 12.—Being assembled on a private estate near here and under the closest kind of guard is a hydro-airplane which in a few days will be inspected by Government officials. Because of rumors which reached officials, the guards in the last few days have been doubled, especially at night, when several motor boats have been seen near the estate.

It is known that during the last month Government officials have made very thorough investigations of private estates in this vicinity, looking for alien employes. Two days ago on the Pratt estate two Germans were taken by the officials because of their actions and conversations. Every foreign-born employe is being watched, and it is reported that numerous arrests will be made.

The hydroplane is being assembled under a tent and the trial flights will be made on Long Island Sound. When the employes started their work all persons entering the private estate received passes. Hardly had the work started than men having a foreign accent made an effort to gain entrance. They were ordered away, but since then they have been noticed about at intervals. The guards are armed heavily and are under orders to shoot at any one coming ashore.

TO SELL ONLY 'SHORT' BEERS

Brewers Cut Output and Warn Saloons to Serve Less.

George Ehret has served notice on saloons selling his beer that the Federal regulation reducing brewing by 30 per cent. had made it necessary for the brewers to ration the saloons, unless the saloons grappled with the situation individually. The methods under consideration by the saloons for rationing their customers to avoid running short in their supply is to reduce still further the size of beer glasses or to raise the price to 10 cents. The following ultimatum to saloon keepers, coupled with an appeal to patriotism, has been sent out by Mr. Ehret and is posted in the saloons of most of his customers:

"Federal regulations have placed a limitation upon our product. This means that we must reduce our brewing 30 per cent. compared with last year, thus necessitating a proportionate reduction in our sales.

"Our sales for the month of April and for the first ten days of May have not been curtailed to the designated 30 per cent., and this compels an immediate readjustment of our business dealings with you.

"Unless our customers by drastic control of the situation themselves voluntarily bring about the required curtailment within one week from date we will be forced to put into effect some form of a rationing system whereby all will be cut down proportionately to the output we are allowed under the Federal regulations.

"There must be an immediate and considerable decrease in your beer sales, and conservation of beer must receive your immediate attention, otherwise you will compel us to make deliveries to you strictly on a ration basis. We suggest that you reduce the size of your glasses and your pints.

"We appeal to your patriotism to give us your hearty co-operation in this conservation movement."

REOPEN REFUSE PLANT CASE

Mayor Orders Inquiry Into Lake Island Garbage Disposal System.

Dr. Royal Copeland, Health Commissioner, yesterday directed Dr. Edward D. Wisely, head of the Health Department of Richmond Borough, to begin an investigation into the operation of the $1,000,000 municipal garbage disposal plant on Lake Island, S. I. Mayor Hylan's action through Dr. Copeland was regarded as reopening the long-drawn-out controversy which sectionalized Staten Island about a year ago.

Commissioner Copeland in ordering the investigation declared that his action had been taken because of complaints residents of Staten Island had made about odors the plant gave off. Dr. Wisely and a staff of experts will start investigating today. If they find that bad odors arising from the plant endanger the health of persons living near by, they are empowered by the law to order the plant closed until the conditions are rectified.

RESCUE SQUAD SAVES SHIP.

Finds Fire in False Bunkers of Freighter at Staten Island.

After the crew of the ship and scores of firemen of Staten Island companies had worked for two hours unsuccessfully to find a fire, which was causing smoke to pour last night from the coal bunkers of a new freight ship at the pier of the American Dock Company at Tompkinsville, S. I., the Rescue Squad, which was taken over from Manhattan on a fireboat, went down into the hold of the ship and found the fire in the false bunkers.

Water was poured into the ship for an hour or more until the blaze was out. The damage was estimated at $30,000, due mainly to the destruction of coal and to damage to the ship from heat. The ship was one recently requisitioned by the United States Government.

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Q. What are some other functions of the Individual Trust Department—besides Executor of a Will?

A. (1) Administrator.
(2) Trustee under Will or agreement.
(3) Guardian.
(4) Committee for care of property of Incompetents.
(5) Depositary for Escrows.
(6) Custodian of Will.
(7) Custodian of Securities.
(8) Custodian of other property.

And every one of these functions is clearly explained in our new booklet, *"What Every Foresighted Business Man Should Know."*

If you desire a copy, please write or call for it at our nearest office.

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IN THE BRONX 148th St. & Third Ave.

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★ ★

Our "Urban and Suburban" suit, for town and country use, is a sensible, serviceable idea. ★ ★

Consists of coat, waistcoat and two pairs of trousers—long and knickerbockers.

★ ★

Coat fashioned for appearance and fit, as well as for freedom of arm-swing.

★ ★

In best town and country fabrics, American and English, $35 to $55 for the four-piece suit.

Coat-and-knicker golf suits, $22.50 up.

Imported Shetlands, coat, waistcoat and knickers, $40.

Golf caps, shirts, hosiery, and correct sporting neckwear.

Straw Hats for All Occasions Now Ready

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores
241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at 30 Broad, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42d and Fifth Avenue

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THERE is not a business man anywhere who does not realize that typewriter noise handicaps thinking. "Oh, for a quiet office" has been a plaintive cry for years.

Typewriter noise dulls the edge of efficiency—dissipates concentration—sets your nerves on edge and makes you incapable of your best work.

Sometime today, the noise of the typewriter will interrupt your thinking. It may be 10 o'clock—it may be 11—it may be 4. But that interruption will come. *And you know it!*

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Get over the idea that new shoe time is a period of painfulness.

There is no punishment given away with DR. A. REED CUSHION SHOES. Neither your foot nor the shoe needs "breaking in." The comfort of the felt and cork cushion starts with the first try-on, extends from heel to toe and lasts all day.

Here's something worth finding out about if you are looking forward to a pleasant summer.

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For Men Made by J.P. SMITH SHOE CO.
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Athletic Underwear for Men & Boys

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WELL, you can hardly call it that because it doesn't taste like any other hash you ever ate. You see, it has been pulled out of the ridiculous into the sublime by the appetite-teasing flavor of

A1 SAUCE

MEN IN WAR

"By far the outstanding masterpiece of the war."
—*Philadelphia Press.*

A Teuton revolts at war. $1.50

CORNERS IN EGGS FOLLOW THE FLAG

Foraging Soldiers Make the Officers' Breakfasts in France Come High.

OUR MEN LIBERAL BUYERS

But One Detachment Stole a Red-Hot Stove in Order to Keep from Freezing.

By FLOYD P. GIBBONS.

Copyright, 1918, by the Chicago Tribune Co.

[THIRD ARTICLE.]

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY UNDER GENERAL FOCH IN FRANCE, May 12.—In an imposing château of the Second Empire, now presided over by an American heiress, wife of a French officer, was the regimental headquarters the night General Foch took over command. Its barns and outbuildings were the cleanest in France, according to individuals who have recently slept in so many barns that they feel qualified to judge.

"Painfully sanitary," said a young Lieutenant, who remarked that a tile floor might make the stable smell sweeter, but it hardly offered the slumbering possibilities of a straw shakedown. While a man arranged their blankets in the quarters the horses grazed and rolled in green paddocks fenced with white-painted rails. Cooks got busy with the eveninb meal, and men off duty started exploring two nearby villages.

Financial schemes are always a part of the explorations for the American soldier. It is seldom more than an hour after his arrival in a populated village before the stock market and board of trade are in full operation. These mobile establishments usually set up in the village square if headquarters doesn't happen to be located too close. There are plenty to play the rôles of bull and bear; there is much bidding and shouting of quotations.

Dealings are not in bushels of May wheat or shares in oils or rails. Delicacies are bartered commodities, and of these, eggs are the strongest. The German intelligence service could find no surer way of tracing the peregrinations of American troops about France than to follow up the string of eggless villages they leave behind.

Privates Corner the Egg Supply.

As soon as billets are located those without extra duty begin the egg canvass of a town. There is success for those who make the earliest start and strike the section with the most prolific hens. At various prices eggs are bought before the news of the American arrivals has caused the peasant to set up a new scale of charges.

The usual late starter and victim of the arrangement is the officer's striker, who has lost valuable time by having to take care of his officer's luggage and get the latter established in billets. It is then his duty to procure eggs for the officers' mess. By that time all natural egg resources have been obliterated, and the only available supply is cornered by the Soldiers' Board of Trade. The desired breakfast food may be obtained in that place only. It is the last and only resort of the striker, who is euphoniously known as "dog robber."

In the Board of Trade he finds soldiers with helmets full of eggs, which may be bought at anywhere from two to three times their original price. It is only by payment at such prices that an officer is able to obtain any.

If there is a surplus, the soldiers have ample belt-room to accommodate it. In a village tavern I saw one soldier eat fourteen eggs, which he ordered Madame to fry, in succession. I can believe it, because I saw it, but I also feit that she did not believe her eyes. The Captain of the Judge-Advocate's office also witnessed the gastronomic feat, and observed:

"Every one of those eggs was bought and paid for. Our department handles claims for all stolen or destroyed property, and we have yet to receive the first claim from this town. Of course, everyone the world over knows that a hungry man will steal to eat, and there are those who hold that theft for the purpose of satisfying the demands of the stomach is not theft. But our records show that the American soldier in France is willing to buy and capable of buying what he needs outside the ration allowance.

"Of course, we have some instances of stealing, but most of it is trivial. Recently we deducted from the pay of one whole battalion the cost of thirty-one cheeses which were taken from a railroad restaurant counter. The fact is that some of our troops en route were hungry, and the train was stopping only for five minutes, and the woman behind the counter didn't have time to even take, much less change, money offered; so the men grabbed the cheeses and ran out just in time to board the train as it was moving off.

A New Record for Theft in France.

"There was one case, though, in which Uncle Sam didn't have the heart to charge anyone. He paid the bill himself, and maybe if you could send the story back home the citizens who paid it would get a laugh worth the money. It happened during the recent cold spell, when some of our troops were traveling from the seaboard to the interior. They traveled in semi-open horse cars, and it was cold—damned cold!

"One train stopped in front of a small railroad station, and six soldiers with cold hands and feet jumped from the car and entered the waiting room, in the centre of which was a large square coal stove with red-hot sides. One man stood on another's shoulders and disjointed the stovepipe. At the same time two others placed poles under the bottom of the stove, lifted it off the floor, and walked out of the room with it.

"They placed it in the horse car, stuck the pipe out of one door, and were warm for the remainder of the trip. It was the first time in the history of that little village that anybody had ever stolen a red-hot stove. The French Government, now owning the railroads, made claim against us for 400 francs for the stove and 11 francs' worth of coal in it. Uncle Sam paid the bill and was glad to do it.

"I know of only one case to beat that one, and that concerned the infantryman who stole a hive full of honey and took the bees along with it. The medical department handled one aspect of the case and the Provost Marshal the other. The bees meted out some of the punishment, and we stung his pay for costs."

But there is one thing soldiers on the move find more difficult to steal, and that is sleep. So at least it seemed the next morning when we swung into the road at daybreak and continued the March north.

BULGARS SHELL ITALIANS.

Serbians Repel Raid, and British Airmen Bomb Encampments.

PARIS, May 12.—Concerning operations on the Macedonian front the War Office today issued the subjoined communication:

Eastern Theatre, May 11.—There was reciprocal artillery activity on the Struma front, to the west of the Vardar and the sector of Cerna-Morastir, where the enemy violently bombarded the Italian positions on Hill 1,050.

An enemy raid on the Vetrenik positions was repulsed by the Serbian troops.

British aviators bombed encampments around Seres and the Angista railway station.

12 Commissioned Officers on Casualty List Of 84 Names Reported by General Pershing

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The War Department today made public a list of 84 casualties in the American army abroad, bringing the total number from the beginning to 5,393. The list included the names of 5 killed in action, 9 died of wounds, 2 died of disease, 1 died of other causes, 8 wounded severely, 40 wounded slightly, and 19 missing in action.

The names of twelve commissioned officers appear in the list. Major Richard B. Paddock, Captains John W. Cotton, Charles Porterfield, Jr., John Porter Pryor, and Lieutenants John C. Boggs, Frank Demaligmon, Thomas H. Judd, Edward K. Merrihew, and Hilary Herbert Scott were all wounded slightly. Lieutenant George S. Shepard died of wounds. Lieutenant Hiram A. Miller, Jr., was severely wounded. Lieutenant Walter M. Tenney is missing in action.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported May 12.	Total.
Killed in action	436	5	441
Killed by accident	231	0	231
Died of disease	1,029	2	1,031
Lost at sea	238	0	238
Died of wounds	150	9	159
Gas and other causes	63	1	64
Civilians	7	0	7
Killed or prisoner	1	0	1
Total deaths	2,155	17	2,172
Wounded	3,027	48	3,075
Captured	59	0	59
Missing in action	68	19	87
Grand total	5,309	84	5,393

ARMY CASUALTIES REPORTED MAY 12.

Army casualties reported today, including next of kin and emergency addresses, are as follows:

KILLED IN ACTION—5.

Sergeant.

PARMLEY, RALPH R.; J. C. Parmley, Maysville, Ark.

Privates.

KREH, EDWARD C.; Jacob Kreh, R. F. D. 4, Box 231, Petaluma, Cal.

LESE, ALFONSO; Catterena Gechini, 23 Spring St., Middletown, Conn.

SIMA, RUDOLPH; Mrs. Mary Kabatnik, 1,382 Avenue A, New York.

VAN FOSSEN, WILLIAM M.; A. D. Craig, Conrad, Mont.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant.

SHEPARD, GEORGE S.; George Elmer Shepard, 55 Centre St., North Easton, Mass.

Corporal.

McCAULEY, WILLIAM F.; Stanley McCauley, 1,708 17th St., Bay City, Mich.

Privates.

BRUCE, LESLIE J.; Mrs. Hattie Bruce, 1,216 Ackerman St., Waterloo, Iowa.

DARLING, ROLLY W.; M. Darling, Berthold, N. D.

HEYDE, ALBERT D.; Mrs. Jennie Heyde, Marion, Ill.

LES, ZENOVI; Aleck Sokoluk, Maxwell and S. Desplaines Sts., Chicago.

PONTIOUS, RUSSELL M.; Mrs. John H. Pontious, Norwich, La.

ROGERS, JOSEPH V.; Mrs. Ethel Beeker, 1,513 Gravesend Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

VANALSTINE, JAMES RAYMOND; Mrs. Anna Vanalstine, 644 S. Geddes St., Syracuse, N. Y.

DIED OF DISEASE—2.

Privates.

BLUE, PAUL E.; Mrs. Almon Blue, 408 North Vance St., Carey, Ohio.

TUGGLE, SAM; Philip Tuggle, R. F. D. 2, Box 25, Cordele, Ga.

DIED OTHER CAUSE—1.

Private.

DUBOYSKI, JOHN; Mrs. Katie Kapacar, 2,087 West 7th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—8.

Lieutenant.

MILLER, HIRAM A., Jr.; Hiram A. Miller, Newton Highlands, Mass.

Corporals.

DUPELL, WILLIAM C.; Mrs. Margaret Dupell, 107 Myrtle Av., Boonton, N. J.

WEAVER, CULVER E.; Alexander Weaver, Johnstown, Penn.

Privates.

FRYER, HARVEY S.; S. Fryer, 19 Squante St., Providence, R. I.

HOLLIHAN, GEORGE T.; Mrs. Mary E. Baick, 32 Radcliff Road, Somerville, Mass.

KUNISHI, JOHN; Julius Federwuic, 153 Sheffield Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MYERS, WILLIAM N.; Mrs. William H. Myers, 119 East 12th St., Covington, Ky.

SINKOWSKI, GOZEGORZ; Frank Kimpinski, Newport St., Glen Lyon, Penn.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY—40.

Major.

PADDOCK, RICHARD B.; Mrs. Anne C. Paddock, 46 Hamilton Place, New York, N. Y.

Captains.

COTTON, JOHN W.; William James Cotton, Railroad Flat, Cal.

PORTERFIELD, CHARLES, Jr.; Mrs. K. I. Porterfield, Angus Hotel, St. Paul, Minn.

PRYOR, JOHN PORTER; Mrs. A. P. Kraus, 3,001 Memphis St., El Paso, Texas.

Lieutenants.

BOGGS, JOHN C.; Rev. W. G. Bogga, 125 South Laurel St., Richmond, Va.

DEMALIGNON, FRANK; Mrs. Frances Augusta Demalignon, Willmar, Minn.

JUDD, THOMAS H.; Mrs. Thomas Hayes, Pullman, Wash.

MERRIHEW, EDWARD K.; Mrs. E. T. Merrihew, 42 Eldredge St., Newton, Mass.

SCOTT, HILARY HERBERT; Mrs. Lucile L. Scott, 1,015 West Summit Av., San Antonio, Texas.

Sergeants.

CLAUSE, PAUL R.; Edgar J. Clause, Easton, Penn.

KOENIG, WALTER A.; August Koenig, 587 Steven St., Lowell, Mass.

MALLEY, HARRY E.; Mrs. James Malley, 3 Kilby St., Worcester, Mass.

SESSOMS, LOGAN; Neil Sessoms, Stedman, N. C.

Corporal.

SCHMIDT, JACOB; Joseph A. Schmidt, 331 North Ashley St., Brazil, Ind.

Wagoner.

LYKE, FRANK J.; Mrs. Nellie Lyke, 20 State St., Manchester, N. Y.

Privates.

BORTHWICK, JOHN W.; Mrs. Martha Borthwick, 66 Winchester St., Medford, Mass.

BURGESS, WILLIAM; Mrs. Jennie Burgess, 365 River St., Waltham, Mass.

CILLEY, MOSES L.; Allard D. Cilley, Bingham, Me.

CLARK, LEO L.; J. R. Clark, Kildeer, N. D.

CUNNINGHAM, CHARLES C.; W. R. Hollenbeck, Dyersville, Iowa.

DEKEL, ERNEST B.; E. J. Dekel, Metter, Ga.

FRASIER, YOUNG; Mrs. S. J. McCoy, Cooledge, Texas.

GILL, DEWEY; William Wright, Trenton, Texas.

GUILD, FREDERICK G.; Mrs. E. S. Guild, Machias, Me.

HUTCHINSON, JAMES O.; A. F. Hutchinson, 51 Soley St., Charlestown, Mass.

KINSELLA, WILLIAM A.; William C. Kinsella, Fairfield, Conn.

KLUMA, CHARLEY H.; Robert Kluma, Houston, Texas.

LANIER, HAROLD H.; William R. Lanier, Pendleton, S. C.

LARRIBEE, CARROLL B.; L. E. Larribee, Hopley Building, Apartment 3, Bradford, Penn.

MacDONALD, ROBERT R.; Mrs. C. S. MacDonald, Deanhurst, Glenbrook, Conn.

MARSH, HARRY H.; Mrs. Bertha E. Marsh, Derby, Vt.

METEZ, WALTER; Mike Metez, Adena, Ohio.

NIEDERER, ALBERT; Mrs. E. Niederer, 480 Madison St., Carlstadt, N. J.

NALLY, WILLIAM J.; Mrs. Elizabeth Nally, 3 Oxford St., Portland, Me.

OTTO, JOHN G.; Mrs. Rose Otto, 468 32d St., Detroit, Mich.

SCHWARTZ, HERBERT A.; Mrs. Rose Schwartz, 148 West 91st St., New York.

SMITH, JUNE F.; C. T. Smith, Hastings, Iowa.

STANTON, HOWARD B.; L. O. Stanton, 533 Fair Oaks Av., Oak Park, Ill.

TAYLOR, JOHN B.; Mrs. Thomas H. Taylor, 433 Park St., Colfax, Wash.

TOOHER, WILLIAM L.; Mrs. Catherine Tooher, 18 Wharf St., East Weymouth, Mass.

MISSING IN ACTION—19.

Lieutenant.

TENNEY, WALTER M.; Arthur A. Tenney, St. Albans, Vt.

Sergeants.

CARLSON, HAROLD; Mrs. E. Carlson, 83 Lonsdale St., Dorchester, Mass.

DRESSER, ERVING A.; Allen F. Dresser, 35 Pine St., Bristol, Conn.

NELSON, GEORGE; Mrs. Constance Nelson, 157 Church St., Bristol, Conn.

Corporals.

HARNEY, RALPH; T. F. Harney, 87 Concord St., Framingham, Mass.

RICH, SEWALL W.; T. A. Rich, 19 Radford Lane, Dorchester, Mass.

Privates.

DOBLE, ENOCH H.; W. H. Doble, 24 South St., Quincy, Mass.

GURNEY, EDWARD E.; F. W. Irish, 61 Bassett St., New Haven, Conn.

LAMERE, LEE W.; Mrs. Elizabeth Lamere, 289 Elm St., Lake Port, N. H.

MAHER, LEO A.; Frank B. Maher, 5 Rowell St., Dorchester, Mass.

MARKLE, CLIFFORD; Frank J. Markle, 858 Edgewood Av., New Haven, Conn.

MULFITANO, FRANCIS; Alasanto Mulfitano, State St., Port Chester, N. Y.

MURPHY, JOHN A.; Mrs. Jane E. Murphy, 2 Winter St., Amesbury, Mass.

MURRAY, EDWARD J.; Mrs. Elizabeth Murray, 24 Berlin Av., Southington, Conn.

NELSON, CLAUDE J.; Henry Hoyt, North Main St., Bristol, Conn.

NEWTON, GEORGE E.; Mrs. Anna Newton, 65 Capitol Av., Hartford, Conn.

PATENAUDE, EDWARD A.; Mrs. Olive Patenaude, 89 Peck Av., West Haven, Conn.

OUELLETTE, OLIVER J.; Alfred Ouellette, Lyndonville, Vt.

WHALEN, JOHN L.; Mrs. Thomas A. Whalen, 59 Congreve St., Roslindale, Mass.

AUSTRO-RUMANIAN TREATY.

Supplementary Agreement Similar to That with Germany.

AMSTERDAM, May 12.—A legal and political supplementary treaty has been concluded between Austria-Hungary and Rumania, according to Vienna advices. A similar treaty has been concluded with Germany.

As security for the public debt service of Rumania and Bosnia and Herzegovina, respectively, so far as Austro-Hungarian subjects are concerned, Rumania pledges for five years the Rumanian National Bank balances and deposits at the German Reichsbank.

PERSHING'S NEPHEW AMONG THE WOUNDED

Major Richard B. Paddock, Son of Late General, Was Stationed Here Until 1916.

Major Richard B. Paddock of the regular army, who is reported slightly wounded in yesterday's casualty list, is a nephew of General Pershing and a West Pointer of the class of 1914. Major Paddock, who is in the Signal Corps, is a native of Wyoming and is 27 years old. On June 15, 1914, three days after his graduation from West Point, he married Miss Anne Cunningham, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cunningham of 46 Hamilton Place, this city. Mrs. Paddock, accompanied by her little son, Richard B. Paddock, Jr., is now on her way to New York from California. She was notified by telegraph yesterday that her husband had been wounded, but was in no danger.

Major Paddock is the son of the late Brig. Gen. Paddock, who was one of the American officers killed in the advance on Peking in the Boxer uprising of 1900. His mother was a sister of General Pershing. She died in the early boyhood of Major Paddock, who was then taken charge of and reared by Miss May Pershing of Lincoln, Neb., General Pershing's sister. Miss Pershing is caring for little Warren Pershing, the only son of the American Commander in Chief.

After his graduation from West Point, Major Paddock, then a Lieutenant or artillery, was on duty in New York, and until 1916 was in charge of the Police Reserve Training Camp on Staten Island. When General Pershing was ordered to command the punitive expedition into Mexico in 1916, the Lieutenant was relieved of that duty and went to the border to serve under his uncle. General Pershing later succeeded to the command of the Southern Department, with headquarters in San Antonio. Major and Mrs. Paddock took a house in that city and General Pershing made his home with them.

The casualty list contains the names of four enlisted men from New York: Rudolph Sima, reported killed, 1,382 Avenue A; Joseph V. Rogers, dead of wounds, 1,513 Gravesend Avenue, Brooklyn; John Kuniski, severely wounded, 153 Sheffield Avenue, Brooklyn, and Herbert A. Schwartz, slightly wounded, 148 West Ninety-first Street, New York.

Private Rogers was a brother of Mrs. Ethel Becker of 244 Gravesend Avenue, Brooklyn. She said last night that she did not know her brother was in the army until she received word of his death from Washington. She last saw him on Thanksgiving Day of 1916, she said, and had not heard from him since. He was 19 years old.

"If Joe had to die," said Mrs. Becker, "I am glad he went gloriously fighting for his country."

It was pointed out yesterday that recent casualty lists seemed to indicate that the Sunset Division of the National Guard army, the division which followed the Rainbow to Europe, was now in action. The troops in this division, as its name indicates, are from the Middle and Far West.

Private Rudolph Sima, who is reported killed in action, was a Bohemian, 23 years old, who came to the United States four years ago. He enlisted in the regular army within a week after Congress declared war. His aged parents still live in Bohemia. He boarded before he entered the army with Mrs. Mary Kabatnik of 1,382 Avenue A.

"Although he had only been in the country three years when war was declared," said Mrs. Kabatnik, "he was the first boy in this neighborhood to volunteer for the defense of the country. He was a true son of Bohemia, who hated Austria and loved America."

Private John Kuniska, reported slightly wounded, is a Pole who came to this country four years ago. He enlisted in the regular army on Decoration Day of last year with his chum, John Federicz, another Pole with whom he made his home at 153 Sheffield Avenue, Brooklyn. Kuniska is 28 years old.

PRISONER'S CARE 'PRINCELY'

Captured German Airman Writes of Treatment by British.

LONDON, May 12.—The newspapers publish an extract from an intercepted letter written by a captured German airman to his parents. The German writes:

"We are here in Jaffa (Palestine), in a very nice English hospital, in absolutely first-class care. The doctors and sisters are first rate, very friendly. The treatment and food are splendid.

"My pilot and myself have a large, fine room to ourselves. It is absolutely princely. Yesterday, and today, too, we had many visitors, English flying officers, all very friendly. They brought us books, chocolates, cigarettes, &c. As yet we have only been astonished at our treatment, because is is so good."

EVEN

in these times of daylight saving, "honest as the day is long" implies "dishonest as the night is dark." Once and for all, you can settle your doubts about what may happen to your valuables. You can keep them *safe* in the vault of

THE MERCANTILE Safe Deposit Company
115 Broadway, New York
Established 1870.

"LADIES from HELL"
By R. D. PINKERTON
(The Fighting Scot)

The magnificence, the very thrill of the battlefield is in this book.

Illustrated. Price $1.50.

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HEAVY SEAMLESS CHENILLE RUGS

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In Rich Chinese Colorings and Designs Small and Large Sizes

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"KLEARFLAX" LINEN RUGS

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A Message from Saks

About Fine Clothes for Men

THOROUGHBRED clothes, modeled in the pick of the world's best woolens by men who for years have manipulated shears and needle so constantly, so persistently, so painstakingly that their productions have long been considered rare studies of what skillful handling of shears and needle can do.

More Saks suits are worn each season by men of affairs than can be said of any other ready tailored clothing in the Greater City. And this because critical New Yorkers have learned from experience that for style that is *new*, for clothes that are distinctive, for tailoring second-to-none in America, there is no place so good for a man to satisfy his clothing requirements as at Saks.

There's a Scarcity of Woolens---But Our Stocks Do Not Show It

We have a range of patterns more numerous, and more tasteful in their conception than the highest priced merchant tailors have ever shown

Among Our Styles

Single breasters with patch, flap, welt or slash pockets. Fitted or semi-form tracing, different in line to any other suits—conceived and developed right here on Broadway.

Two and three-button double-breasters that are a season ahead of most clothes. They have an ease of contour and finesse of finish that should set the whole of Manhattan talking.

Woolens and Patterns

They're simply multitudinous. It would seem as though the looms of the world had submitted their "plums" for our choice. Not a mediocre pattern in the lot—but plenty of "stars."

And the colorings are such as only the artist at the loom could blend. Tri-colorings, everything in plains from Blues to new Greys, pin Checks, Stripes that are different, and mottled effects that must be seen to be appreciated.

Prices $23 to $53 with the profit of middlemen eliminated

Saks Clothes are Saks Made---Human hands have produced none better

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
Fifth Avenue and 44th Street
NEW YORK

Give Them a Chance

The patriotism of the prisoners at Sing Sing in organizing a Liberty Loan campaign among themselves suggests an opportunity for prison reformers that they have not grasped.

Why not give the inmates of the jails and reformatories a chance to redeem themselves at the battle front? Possibly all of them would jump at the chance to get out and undoubtedly most of them would perhaps be animated by a higher purpose. We have thrilling stories from France of the Apache, for example, redeeming himself at the front and now wearing the Croix de Guerre, and of many a British ne'er-do-well distinguishing himself by deeds of valor and heroism. We cannot conceive that an American would less distinguish himself.

In New York State alone there are some 5,000 men confined to institutions and in round numbers throughout the United States not less than 100,000. Here is a body of men not all nor altogether responsible for the acts that have put them away, and, in part at least, sufficiently responsible mentally to fight for America.

Let our prison reformers give these men a chance to retrieve themselves, and, in popular phrase, to "come back." Further, let it be remembered that we are paying taxes for the keep of these men; the proposed plan would enable us to save this expense.

The Harriman National Bank commends this subject to the attention of the prison associations and the many individuals who have devoted themselves to the convict question.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

SPEED UP, AMERICA! LABOR MEN'S PLEA

United States Mission Abroad Says We Must Aid Allies to Our Utmost.

UNDER FIRE AT THE FRONT

Delegates Found Our Troops to be in Excellent Spirits and Anxious to Fight.

LONDON, May 12.—The American labor representatives, who have returned to London after a visit to France, were under fire several times on their trip to the front, but none of them was hit. William Short, President of the Seattle Federation of Labor, described the experiences of the delegates at the American front in an interview today.

"The American boys seem to be in excellent spirits and anxious to do a lot more fighting than they have been privileged to do thus far," he said. "They are much elated at the possibility of more fighting. We were under fire several times during the journey, but none of us was struck."

On being asked for his impression as to the general situation, Mr. Short replied:

"Everything we have seen in France and Great Britain has emphasized the conviction we had when we came here, that America must get into this with both hands and both feet. She must use all her resources and send over the greatest number of men possible. We know Germany can be whipped, but the sooner America sends all her resources the sooner the job will be finished. It is not going to be finished until that is done, and every day lost, every man withheld, is merely causing unnecessary sacrifices.

"That is the message we are going to take back to our people. We know Great Britain and France have done more than their share. They have done all they can do, and much more than they ought to have had to do without the aid of the whole civilized world. This has been a fight for civilization from the beginning, and the greatest mistake of the whole situation has been the failure of America and other countries to recognize this."

"The most conclusive evidence we have seen of the failure of the enemy's submarine campaign is the huge American army in France and the hundreds of thousands of tons of stores brought across the Atlantic," said James Wilson, chairman of the delegation.

"These vast munitions of war," he added, "stands as irrefutable proof of the protective power of the British and American Navies. Less than twelve months have passed since General Pershing landed in France with fifty men. The developments which have taken place since seem little short of miraculous. We were amazed at the work of the supermen of the British and American Armies.

"Everywhere among the American troops is a feeling of absolute confidence in their power to withstand successfully any offensive launched against them. Their spirit, like that of the British and French troops, is wonderful."

TO GIVE MILITARY FETE.

Fort Hamilton to Have Benefit for the Red Cross.

Military events, including an "over the top" bayonet charge, will be among the features of the lawn fête which is to be held at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, on Friday, from 2 until 11 P. M., for the benefit of the American Red Cross.

Prominent artists are to appear in the program arranged, and the price of the tickets, $5, will include mess and dancing in the evening. Percy Grainger is to play, and Mme. Jacoby, among others, will be heard in selections. Movies and lawn tennis exhibition games will also be among the attractions. Colonel Skerrett of Fort Hamilton is directing the fête, from whom tickets may be had, also at the Red Cross booth at the Biltmore.

A Quartermaster's steamer will leave the Battery for the fort at two-hour intervals beginning at 1 P. M. on Friday.

THE tail shouldn't wag the dog.

Your files shouldn't dictate the organization of your entire business. Investigation would probably prove this to be the case to a greater extent than you suppose.

Files are the heart of a business. All documentary information flows through them from every member of the body of the business.

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MEN IN WAR

"Comparable only with 'Under Fire.'"

—*Chicago Post.*

"The greatest book on the war."

—*New England Leader.*

$1.50

ASK AID FOR WORK HORSES.

Women's League for Animals Names May 16 as Tag Day.

In an effort to raise funds to care for thousands of horses in the city during the hot weather, a tag day has been set for next Thursday, May 16, by the New York Women's League for Animals. The sum to be raised is set at $5,000, by Mrs. James Speyers, President of the league. The tags will cost 25 cents each. The money will be used to employ necessary men to be stationed at traffic centres and for the purchase of hose and pails and medicines to prevent the spread of disease among horses in the Summer months.

An appeal for funds which is being sent to all horse owners, signed by Mrs. Speyer, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson and Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris, reads:

"Facilities for watering horses are limited. Without the open hydrant supplied by us there would be extreme suffering and a heavy death rate among horses during the Summer. Along the hot river fronts we have daily supplied water for thousands of horses used in transporting freight for the Allies. We have watered hundreds of horses used in distributing coal and milk in different sections of the city. We feel the necessity of continuing this work and hope for co-operation."

Besides keeping the watering stations, the league last year gave fifteen hundred Summer bridles to horse owners. It was found that some of the bridles taken from horses' heads weighed from twelve to sixteen pounds, whereas the special Summer bridles weighed but a few ounces.

WORK FOR WAR CRIPPLES.

Pennsylvania Lists Places Open to 42,111 Veterans.

HARRISBURG, Penn., May 12.—In the Bureau of Employment of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry extensive card files, recently installed, indicate where 42,111 soldiers, sailors, and marines, crippled or permanently disabled through war service, may find in this State suitable employment despite their disabilities.

Many of the openings are in skilled tasks that may be performed by men who have lost one or both legs or an arm. Places of employment include steel mills, silk mills, railroads, cigar factories, dairies, paper mills, lumber camps, and department stores. This classification has been made possible by the responses of Pennsylvania employers to a questionnaire sent from the Department of Labor and Industry early this year.

MRS. W. G. BROWN IN RENO.

Head of Federation of Clubs to Sue for Divorce.

The fact that Mrs. William Grant Brown, President of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, had gone to Reno, Nev., more than a month ago to establish a residence for a divorce suit, became known yesterday. While Mr. Brown, a lawyer with offices in the Woolworth Building, declined yesterday to discuss the case, he admitted that trouble had come between him and his wife over what he said his wife's relatives described as "incompatibility."

Mrs. Brown, whose maiden name was Cluett, is the daughter of a hotel man in Schenectady, N. Y. She was married to William G. Brown in 1899. They have no children. Until a month ago they made their home in the Hotel Bretton Hall.

According to Mr. Brown, the first inkling he had of any "incompatibility" happened several weeks ago when his wife's parents visited him and said that Mrs. Brown had gone to Reno. Up to that time the husband said he had thought she was merely going to California for her health. Mr. Brown added that beyond that he knew nothing of the matter.

YOU WOULD JUMP at a chance to get a 5% mortgage for two-thirds the value of property you knew well. That is the kind our mortgages are and our Guarantee proves it.

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160 Main Street, White Plains, N. Y.

Broadway at 34th St.

Saks & Company

'Phone Greeley 2626

An Important Offering of Women's

Velveteen Sports Coats, $22.50

One of the season's most individual models, with the new shawl collar. Beautifully fashioned of fine quality Velveteen, lined with Peau de Cygne. *Illustrated.*

Modish Capes in New and Clever Styles, Special at $22.50

A most representative collection of fashionable Capes—draped, surplice, fringed, and Coatee-Capes that usually sell at much higher prices. Developed in Men's Wear Serge and a large variety of other wanted materials.

Women's Taffeta Silk Coats Monday at $19.50

Very dressy, and decidedly individual in their clever lines. Some in all Taffeta, others in Satin with collar and cuffs of Marabou. One of the best values of this season.

A Most Phenomenal Offering—on the Second Floor

Misses' Smart Afternoon and Street Frocks

Regularly $14.50 to $22.50

Reduced to $12.50

In All Serge, Foulard with Serge, Taffeta Silk, and Lustrous Satin, in clever braided, belted, buckle, and tunic styles. They are broken assortments of our most successful models, and at this remarkable price are wonderful values. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Youthful Silk Frocks for Misses Special at $18.50

In most exquisite sleeveless Sport effects and Shirtwaist styles. Modeled in Silk Plaids and Checks, with blouse of Georgette Crepe or Peter Pan collar of organdie. Colors: Rose, Pink, Cornflower Blue, Leaf Green, Lavender, and Black and White effects. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

A Sale of La Vida Corsets at $7.50

Regularly $10. Low and medium bust models for average figures. Made of Fancy Broche, Batiste and Coutil, trimmed with Lace and Ribbon. Sizes 21 to 32.

Monday and Tuesday A Most Remarkable

Carnival of Women's Frocks

America's best-known dressmakers have co-operated with us to make this the most remarkable event we have ever held, reproducing the most exquisite European models for the American woman of taste and refinement, at

prices which are the lowest in New York for apparel of the same superlative character.

No. 1 $12.50

No. 3 $15

No. 5 $18.50

No. 4 $18.50

No. 2 $10

No. 6 $25

No. 1—**Navy and Black Figured Voile Frocks** in Foulard patterns. Surplice waist with ribbon sash and bow. Collar and cuffs are of Voile. Sizes 34 to 42..$12.50

No. 2—**Dainty Figured Voile Frock** in Navy Blue and Black with figured pattern. Surplice waist with scalloped Voile collar and cuffs. Sizes 34 to 42.$10

No. 3—**Exquisite Chiffon Taffeta Dress** with part of waist and sleeves in Georgette Crepe. Sash tie belt and tunic skirt, Navy Blue, Copenhagen Blue, and Black. Sizes 34 to 44.....$15

No. 4—**Smart Tailored Foulard Silk Frock** in Surplice waist effect with White Satin collar. New figured and flowered patterns. Navy Blue, Copenhagen Blue, Black $18.50

No. 5—**Stunning Silk Gingham Frocks** in ultra smart model. Pretty plaid and check effects. Pockets and collar trimmed with plain color fluted silk, Pink, Lilac, Green, Copenhagen Blue, Black, White.....$18.50

No. 6—**Chic Crepe de Chine Frocks** with deep rows of fine tucking on skirt, a feature seldom found in dresses at this price. Navy Blue, Black, Copenhagen Blue, Grey and Taupe...$25

No. 7—**Colored Voile Dress** with surplice waist and self ruffled tucks. Dressy, smart, and looks very much like Georgette Crepe. Colors: Peach, Coral, Grey, Copenhagen Blue, Lavender, Yellow, Navy. Sizes 34 to 42.....$10.95

FOUNDED 1880 LONDON

DE PINNA

Washable Summer Riding Habits for young ladies and girls, whether they be worn in the country, in the park, in the show ring or at a hunt club meet, to be at all smart, must be of English design, made of imported fabrics and, above all else, hand tailored.

From London habit and breeches makers, we secure their most approved models and import the identical fabrics used abroad for De Pinna Riding Habits.

Linen and Crash Riding Habits for young ladies of from 14 to 18 years, $18.50 & $22.50.

For girls of from 6 to 14 years, $12.50.

Riding Boots, Crops, Stocks, Hats and Shirts.

All Riding Habits fitted in the saddle on a dummy mount.

An experienced equestrienne will assist our customers in making their selections.

5th Avenue at 50th Street

B. Altman & Co.

Extraordinary Value

will be offered to-day in

Women's Afternoon Dresses

of Georgette crepe, taffeta, foulard, and satin-and-serge combination, at

$24.00

(Ready-to-wear Dresses, Third Floor)

Women's Tailored Suits

(smart Spring models)

are now being offered at substantial reductions from former prices.

Included are Suits at

$19.00, 29.00, 38.00 & 42.50

(Ready-to-wear Suits, Third Floor)

Madison Avenue-Fifth Avenue

34th and 35th Streets New York

McGibbon & Co.

A Sale of Pure Linen Handkerchiefs

Handkerchiefs from best makers only, which we could not buy wholesale to-day for the prices at which we will sell them.

Ladies' Hemstitched Sheer Linen Handkerchiefs with cords and tapes and embroidered initial - 3.00 a dozen

Men's Hemstitched Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs with hand worked initial - - - - 3.75 a dozen

Men's fine quality Hemstitched Plain Linen Handkerchiefs, quarter-inch hems only, - - - 5.00 a dozen

Women's sheer Linen Midget Hemstitched Handkerchiefs 6.00 a dozen

Men's Hemmed Tape Bordered Dress Handkerchiefs of pure Irish Linen - - - - - 4.50 a dozen

Men's Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, quarter-inch hems 7.50 a dozen

West 37th Street Just Off Fifth Ave.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Primitive Art at Your Back Door

Navajo rugs are America's contribution to native art. Brought straight to your door from the Indian Reservations. There is no other display in New York City to approach this collection in extent and price. Every rug is different, bearing in true primitive characters life stories of the weavers. Hand woven, of pure sheep's wool, vegetable dyed, without adulteration or foreign mixtures. Made as a life work to wear a lifetime. Will not curl, and may be cleaned.

Excellent for camp and touring, as they shut out the bitterest wind. In gray, colored, and combinations of black and white. Prayer rugs, 2 ft. 3 in., at $2.48, to rugs 5 ft. by 10 ft. for $69.50

Macy's—Fourth Floor, Centre.

Two Cretonnes

of possible interest to men or to the woman who looks after a man's comfort

At the low price of 98c and $1.24 yard respectively. Splendid library or study furniture coverings.

These goods are 50 inches wide, with some at 48, of English printed cotton and American jute taffeta.

All beautifully arranged in rich, dark effects, in tapestry, floral and verdure designs. Some linens are included in the higher priced cretonne. Cretonnes in this width cut to better advantage as drapery material, while for curtains and valances they may be halved, as the narrower widths may not. The wider goods are printed on heavier cloth in rich, effective patterns.

Macy's—Fourth Floor, Rear, 35th St.

Broken Vases Often Make Splendid Lamp Stands

when made over in our shops. We will take your chipped porcelain, china, antiques, cracked or broken cut glass, either restoring it to its original proportions and design, making it stouter than ever, or will, if you so choose, from the mutilated article create an altogether new thing in a lamp stand. Our men in this work of ceramic reconstruction are real craftsmen.

Before throwing away your hopelessly broken keepsake, let us estimate on its repair.

Macy's—Eighth Floor, Rear.

Buy W. S. S. and Be 100% American

Waste reduces America's war power. Extravagance saps the Nation's strength.

Save! Practice Thrift, and with your savings buy War Savings Stamps.

You may never have another such opportunity to help yourself and your country.

Save to help the Government! Lend your savings to your country!

Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps may be bought in any Dept. Store in the city.

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What Our Red Cross Is

The American National Red Cross is, by Act of Congress, the official medium of communication between the people of the United States and their Army and Navy.

The President of the United States is the President of the Red Cross.

The War Department audits its accounts.

The work of the Red Cross for the war period is directed by a War Council created by President Wilson on May 10, 1917.

In a statement announcing the appointment of the War Council, the President said:

"The best way in which to impart the greatest efficiency and energy to the relief work which this war will entail will be to concentrate it in the hands of a single experienced organization which has been recognized by law and by international convention as the public instrumentality for such purposes. Indeed, such a concentration of administrative action in this matter seems to me absolutely necessary, and I hereby earnestly call upon those who can contribute either great sums or small to the alleviation of the suffering and distress which must inevitably arise out of this fight for humanity and democracy, to contribute to the Red Cross."

The Red Cross organization is world-wide

The American Red Cross today is world-wide. It reaches into every American village, and overreaches all national boundaries. There are chapters in our insular territories and in practically every Allied and Neutral country in the world: in Hawaii, the Philippines and Porto Rico, in Cuba and Guatemala, in London and Paris, and the Eastern countries.

A year ago there were 562 chapters in the United States and 486,194 members. Today there are 8,551 chapters, 11,000 branches, 50,000 auxiliaries, 22,000,000 adult members, and a Junior Membership comprising a large proportion of the school children of the land.

American citizenship and Red Cross membership are coming to be coincident terms.

Red Cross ideals

The strength of the Red Cross is in its ideals. The War Council expresses these ideals in three great aims:

1 *To be ready to care for our soldiers and sailors* on duty wherever and whenever that care may be needed.

2 *To shorten the War*—by strengthening the morale of the allied peoples and their armies, by alleviating their sufferings in the period which must elapse until the American army can become fully effective abroad.

3 *To lay foundations for an enduring peace*—by extending a message of practical relief and sympathy to the civilian population among our Allies, carrying to them an expression of the finest side of the American character.

The American people are translating these ideals into facts—into money and personal service. Last June the War Council asked for $100,000,000, and the people pledged $110,000,000, of which $108,000,000 has thus far been collected—collected at probably the lowest cost of collection in the history of such undertakings.

The Red Cross active workers are estimated at millions, and they are doing almost everything known to commerce and science, from bookkeeping to surgery, from knitting socks to feeding American prisoners in Germany.

The generosity of the American people keeps pace with the fast-growing scope of Red Cross activities. The growth of Red Cross has been so amazing, the multiplication of its activities so rapid, that few can be expected to know all that Red Cross means to the world in this hour of the world's need. Many who are active in one Red Cross endeavor are unfamiliar with scores of other Red Cross pursuits.

How Red Cross is organized

The great secret of Red Cross effectiveness is organization. Millions of people are working together through the medium of an organized machinery which co-ordinates the work of each with the work of all, and transmits the vast quantity of finished products to the people who need them. Thus benevolent emotion is turned into practical aid.

The organization co-relates and directs the work of the chapters, co-operates with the Army and Navy in relief measures, supports relief work abroad, recruits the personnel for overseas service and forwards to its agents in foreign lands the relief supplies produced by the chapter workers or purchased in the market.

Red Cross administration in the United States is decentralized. Red Cross is too vast to be completely administered from one spot. It would disintegrate under its own weight.

So the country is partitioned into thirteen Divisions, and there is a fourteenth Division for the territorial, insular and foreign chapters, with National Headquarters as the co-ordinating force. In each Division there is a manager and his staff, to whom the chapter officials are responsible, and the chapter workers deal directly with the Chapter Officers. The organization is military in its well ordered effort, but quite non-military in its democratic equalities, for the chapter worker is quite as important as the National Headquarters official. The Red Cross is organized for efficiency, not for display of authority.

Volunteer service

All of the Division Managers, and many of those on their staffs, are volunteers. Unpaid service is the general rule in chapters, divisions, and at National Headquarters. Most of the department heads in Washington are volunteers.

Service at National Headquarters

Washington Headquarters is a type and sample of the sort of service that Red Cross commands all over the country, high talent without remuneration. The staff is drawn from all parts of the country, made up of men and women experienced in large affairs, with various talents, each fitted into the department where his or her particular talent serves best.

The treasurer of the Red Cross is the Comptroller of the Currency of the United States.

The comptroller of the Red Cross is the comptroller of a great national corporation.

Civilian relief work is directed by one of America's ablest experts in social service work. Men of wide experience in purchasing, warehousing, and shipping conduct these several activities of Red Cross.

Noted physicians and surgeons constitute the Advisory Medical Board, and some of the most distinguished nurses of the country, the corresponding Committee on Nursing Service.

Red Cross technical activities are in the hands of technical experts.

Every dollar of the war fund goes to war relief

Red Cross affairs are economically administered. Every penny has been spent under an appropriation by the War Council after careful study. Membership dues pay the entire cost of operation, with a large balance for the handling of disaster relief and other work.

The work of women

In all the volunteer service of Red Cross none is more notable for devotion, none so notable for extent as that which the loyal women of America are giving in their chapter work. It is estimated that there are two million of these women, many giving most of their time to this work, all giving unstintingly. It is they who do the handiwork of Red Cross; its surgical dressings, hospital garments, knitted garments. To meet the demand for these articles, appropriations of $11,000,000 for raw materials have been necessary so far. During the month of April, 1918, the women of the country produced approximately

25,000,000 surgical dressings,
400,000 hospital garments,
500,000 knitted garments,
400,000 pieces of clothing for refugees,

and many other important and useful articles.

The chapters are performing other great tasks. They are helping dependent families of soldiers and sailors. It is estimated that 100,000 such families are receiving help from the Red Cross at the present day.

Co-operation with the Army and Navy

The Red Cross is in close co-operation with the military authorities of the country.

Officers of the Army, the Navy and the United States Public Health Service are assigned to National Headquarters of the Red Cross to ensure a thorough understanding at all times of the ways in which Red Cross service can be most helpful.

By order of the Secretary of War, a Red Cross representative and an appropriate number of assistants are accredited to each camp and cantonment, to each division of the army in the field, and to all army base hospitals. These Red Cross men, and others attached to naval training stations and hospitals and working in co-operation with the military authorities, provide emergency hospital and other supplies where needful, keep the men in the hospital in touch with their families, and in many other ways add to the comfort and morale of our men.

Red Cross commissions abroad

Red Cross Commissions operate in France, Belgium, Italy, Greece, Serbia, Russia, Roumania, Palestine and Great Britain. The Commissions and their staffs are in the theatres of war, co-operating with the Army and Navy forces and with the military and civil authorities of the Allied Countries; co-operating also with other relief agencies, avoiding duplication of effort and confusion of purpose, assisting other agencies and assisted by them.

As in Headquarters at home, so on the Commissions, are men and women of great ability, using their talents and their experience where they are most needed.

These Commissions estimate the budgets for foreign relief, and the appropriations are made by the War Council after carefully scrutinizing and sometimes amending the budgets.

What the Red Cross does

The story of Red Cross accomplishment and its plans for the future will be told in more detail in other statements. Here are some of its principal activities, which suggest the importance and scope of its work:

Organization of base-hospitals and ambulance companies,

recruiting and training of nursing personnel for service in the army and navy medical corps,

production of surgical dressings, hospital garments, refugee clothing, knitted goods, emergency supply service for our Army and Navy at home and abroad, sanitary service around cantonments,

care of dependent families of soldiers and sailors,

study of the problem of crippled soldiers and sailors,

canteen service for troops en route,

feeding of American prisoners in enemy countries,

casualty information,

service to convalescents,

disaster relief,

and relief for our Allies, including canteen work, tubercular work, hospital supply service, ambulance and hospital service, dispensaries, recreation centers, reconstruction of homes and villages, maternity work, repatriation of refugees, rehabilitation of mutilated men and many other forms of service.

The Red Cross supplements the work of the Army and Navy. The Red Cross War Council is endeavoring in every way to increase the effectiveness of the whole program of relief by the utmost co-operation with the Commission on Training Camp Activities, the Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Y. W. C. A., Y. M. H. A. and other great patriotic agencies.

Red Cross Chapters have statements showing in detail how the War Fund is being expended. Ask your Chapter for these statements.

This is the first of a series of five announcements covering the work of the Red Cross.

Succeeding statements will deal with activities of the Red Cross in detail.

The American Red Cross

May, 1918.

Announcement No. 2 regarding the activities of the American Red Cross will appear tomorrow in the Herald, Evening World, Wall Street Journal, and Brooklyn Citizen.

The cost of this space has been specially contributed by a friend of the American Red Cross.

AMERICANS ALL GIVE ONE DAY TO MOTHER

Every Soldier in France, Even In the Trenches, Takes Time to Write a Letter Home.

WHITE FLOWERS DECK KHAKI

Prayers for Consolation for the Mothers of the Nation Said in Many Churches.

Americans in every quarter of the globe yesterday united in one tender thought—the memory of their mothers. By the wireless and the cable, Americans in every port and clime were apprised that yesterday was Mothers' Day and that President Wilson in a message to the American people suggested that reverence be paid to the devotion of American mothers who are so patriotically offering their sons to the nation's needs in the present crisis.

Mothers' Day was also a day of prayer, and in American churches in this country and elsewhere congregations united in words of supplication to console the mothers of the nation whose sons are in camp and on the firing line.

White flowers pinned on the khaki uniforms of the more than 500,000 American soldiers in France told of the memory in the heart of the men of the American Expeditionary Forces. Dispatches to the National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association told the story of the celebration of Mothers' Day in France.

Here is part of a dispatch received yesterday by the War Work Council on the observance of Mothers' Day by our soldiers:

"There is not an American soldier in France, even in the front lines, with a mother at home, who isn't writing to her today. Those trench letters have to be done in rather a hurry, they're all in pencil, they're scribbled, for the most part.

"Early this morning Y. M. C. A. men began to take stationery to the trenches, and to carry back the first letters written. Midnight tonight finds the censors still at work on the envelopes marked 'Mother's letter.' The other mail can wait, if it must. Mother comes first today.

"A new password was given this morning. The first Y. M. C. A. men who came with supplies said 'Mothers' Day' in answer to the sentry's 'Who's there?' Presently one of them shortened this to 'Mother,' in his haste.

"'Pass, Mother!' the sentry said. And so mother, or the spirit of mother, passed into the trenches.

"She isn't just in the trenches, either, but all over France. Never again will the French believe that baseball is our greatest national institution. They think that mothers are.

"An American soldier bought a white carnation at a flower stall in Paris. The old Frenchwoman who sold it to him refused to take his franc. He was just able to gather, from her torrent of French, that she had sons in the army, too, and that the flower was his, with her compliments to Madame his mother.

"It was pretty quiet in most of the 'Y' huts—just the steady scratch-scratch of pens driving home across the paper. Twice the usual allowance of paper was given to each soldier. No postcard or half-pint measure of letter would do for mother on her day.

"Some of the men sweated over their letters. One grizzled chap, considerably past draft age, said it was the first time in five years he had written home, 'but this Mother's day thing sort o' gets you.' A lanky boy protested when a Secretary started to take the letter he had written, to send it with the others to the censor.

"'It ain't a real letter,' the boy explained, turning red, 'I haven't any mother—never had. But all the other fellows were writing, and I thought I'd throw a bluff.'

"The usual amusements of the day were all passed by in favor of mother. The moving pictures were of the kind to bring the home folks to mind. In one of the huts where a phonograph was pounding out a noisy, ragtime tune an American soldier choked it off and searched through the records till he came to Kipling's "Mother o' Mine."

If I were drowned in the deepest sea,
Mother o' mine, mother o' mine,
I know whose love would come down to me,
Mother o' mine, mother o' mine.

"There was silence in that hut for a time after the record was finished. Tears stood in the eyes of some of the men in khaki, and they didn't care."

DELUGE OF LETTERS STARTS.

France, Too, Observes the Day—Joffre Makes Speech.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 12, (Associated Press.)—From army posts scattered throughout France a deluge of Mothers' Day letters was pouring in tonight upon the American Army Post Office. Tomorrow they will be on their way to the base ports for shipment home by the next steamer.

From the appearance of the stuffed mail sacks few members of the American Expeditionary Force neglected the opportunity to write. Of course, many officers and men have lost their mothers, so they used the special envelopes to write to their sisters and other next of kin, wives or sweethearts. But the great bulk of the letters was for waiting mothers "back there."

The letters were written in Young Men's Christian Association huts, Salvation Army cabins, and in billets in little French towns, while a great quantity were composed laboriously in muddy trenches and dugouts.

Announcement that the letters would be treated as special delivery matter and General Pershing's notice to all ranks caused many of the men, who had not written as much as they should, to remember their relatives on the other side of the ocean.

PARIS, May 12.—Marshal Joffre presided today at a meeting of the French Homes Society to celebrate Mothers' Day.

The meeting today was attended by many American, French, and other allied officers. Marshal Joffre was cheered loudly. He opened the meeting with a brief speech in which he referred to the splendid effort of the United States in the war. He said the purpose of the society was to open French homes to American boys and as far as possible to give them the comforts they had left behind.

Professor Henri Bergson of the University of Paris made an address in which he spoke of the accomplishments of the American Army and people in the war for liberation of the world.

Mothers' Day was celebrated in all American churches in France. There were special sermons, many American preachers making reference to Joan of Arc, just as French clergymen, speaking of her fête day, brought in a reference to Mothers' Day.

White carnations were distributed to American soldiers by the Young Men's Christian Association.

LUBIN TURNS TO ZIONISTS.

American Delegate Now Favors Restoration of Jewish Homeland.

Declaring that Zionism under the guidance and protection of England was a far different proposal from Zionism at the sufferance and under the protection of Turkey, David Lubin, American delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture with headquarters at Rome, Italy, has come over to the side of those who favor the restoration of a Jewish national homeland, according to a letter Mr. Lubin wrote to the Provisional Zionist Committee and which was given out by the committee yesterday. Mr. Lubin points out that England will be the gainer by the establishment of such a State, for it will be a stanch ally of the British. In his letter he says:

"My former opposition was based on the then generally accepted belief that the realization of Zionism depended on the good will of the Turk and was to be under his guidance and protection. I now see that the promulgation of the mission of Israel demands a world centre, a world authority, whence the forces actuating it could radiate in every direction. Adaptability is a well-known trait of the Jew; he soon learns to adapt himself to meet the needs of his new environment. As in the United States, there could be representative government with complete separation of Church and State. Besides, England would, no doubt, approve the Constitution under which the government, the law-making, and law-enforcing functions, would be carried on. This Constitution would, no doubt, carry with it the proviso that all be done in conformity with the common law of England."

CONSTANTINE HAS RELAPSE.

Family Again Called to Bedside of Ex-King of Greece.

PARIS, May 12.—Former King Constantine of Greece, who is ill at Zurich and recently was reported to have passed the danger point, is now said in a Zurich dispatch to the Petit Journal to be in a very grave condition. He has had a relapse, and has a high fever.

All the members of the royal family gathered about his bedside yesterday. Some of the Princes who were at Lucerne, Lausanne, and other resorts were recalled to Zurich by telegraph.

CITY CHURCHES HELP SALVATIONIST FUND

Pastors Appeal for Oversubscription of New York's Quota in War Drive.

MOVIES ALSO GIVE AID

Yesterday's Total Unknown, as Captains Did Not Report—Mrs. Straight Gives $5,000.

The campaign of the Salvation Army to raise $250,000 for war work continued with renewed vigor yesterday, special appeals being made in many churches and motion-picture theatres. As the team captains did not report last night, the increase from Saturday night's total of $100,108 remains unknown, but is said to be encouraging.

At the Strand Theatre a motion picture was shown describing the war activities of the Salvation Army in this country before it had sent trained workers and supplies abroad. A collection was taken up at the theatre by khaki-clad Salvation Army lassies.

In many of the churches members of the Salvation Army made direct appeals to the congregations, and in some cases the ministers themselves urged their congregations to hasten their subscriptions so that New York's quota of $250,000 in the national drive for $2,000,000 would be oversubscribed.

George Gordon Battle, Chairman of the General Campaign Committee, issued the following statement yesterday:

For a whirlwind finish of the drive this coming week we need three things—workers for teams, automobiles, and money. The public is awakening to the fact that the Salvation Army has all along merited substantial and adequate aid in its war work, and New York is not going to let this endeavor lag. If it did the disappointment would not be any greater on the part of the hundreds of Salvationists toiling in the huts in France than on the part of General Pershing's returned veterans who brought a red-hot message from their comrades in the trenches, and who have by speech and petition asked New York to see this drive through to success quickly because of the practical results being secured by our soldiers at the battlefront.

The public has not fully understood that this money is being raised exclusively for war work, nor has it been aware of the extent of the work that has been done for our American troops, and that must still be done. In the great machine that grinds on each day toward victory for the American cause this Salvation Army forms a vital, indispensable cog, and the American public must understand that fact and be guided accordingly.

The largest single subscription to the drive was received yesterday from Mrs Willard Straight, who sent a check for $5,000 to the headquarters of the Salvation Army, 122 West Fourteenth Street, with a note expressing the hope that the Salvation Army would be fully supported by the American people in their "magnificent and practical work at the front."

FOUNDED 1856

NOTHING attests the high quality of our clothes for men and boys more forcefully than the continued patronage of our great volume of friends year after year.

Retaining their confidence is a matter of business with us—and an assurance that our ideals, sales policies and values are all that they should be.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

100 GENUINE ENGRAVED CARDS and COPPER PLATE

SOCIAL OR BUSINESS
1—2—3 or 4 LINES
All for One Dollar Fifty Cents
FOUR Styles of Letters to choose from
BLOCK—Curvette
Block—Roman
Old English—Script
$1.50
You should take advantage of this extraordinary offer today
Cards Mailed Anywhere Postage Prepaid
Business houses save hundreds of dollars a year. The very best "Crane's" card stock is used and absolute satisfaction is guaranteed. If you wish samples send stamped self-addressed envelope. Representative will call with samples and take orders if you desire. Send check, cash or money order. Limit your copy to FOUR lines.
COPPER ENGRAVING CO., Inc.
41 Park Row 147 Nassau St.
Tel. Cortlandt 1869.
MILTANO COMPANY
1328 Broadway at 34th.
Suite 1153. Tel. Greeley 1423.
Agents Salesmen
EPCO ENGRAVING
Wanted Everywhere

CONTRACT BONDS
American Surety Co.
of New York Founded 1884
Home Office, 100 Broadway.

GOLD SEAL Champagne
A wine of the finest quality
E. S. McGrath, General Representative,
116 Broad St. Phone Sewing Green 2697

Important—
The Valuable Free Booklet is for adults only—it will not be sent to children.

He Will Give You a Real Command of English

Your use of English proclaims you to the world. What you say tells what you are. Your language largely determines your place among successful men. The greater your vocabulary the greater your power of expression and influence upon your fellowmen.

Commence now—let Grenville Kleiser teach you through his Mail Course in Practical English how to

Enlarge Your Stock of Words—
Use the Right Word in the Right Place—
Write Tactful, Forceful Letters; Distinctive Advertisements, Stories, Sermons, Poetry, Essays, etc.—
Win Civil and Military Promotion—
Become an Engaging Conversationalist—
Be a Man of Culture, Power, and Influence in Your Community.

It will take only some of your spare moments at home; no repellent grammar study; each lesson as clear as daylight, and inspiring to the highest degree.

Most of your thinking is done in words. It is impossible to think in words which you do not possess. Your thought must suffer for the words you lack. *A limited vocabulary means limited thought, limited authority, and limited power.*

The idea, plan, or proposal which COMPELS attention is expressed in precise, convincing language—language persuasive, forceful, and gleaming with *just* the suggestion you're trying to "drive home."

The average man of to-day can add largely to his efficiency, influence, and income if he will give a few minutes each day to Grenville Kleiser's fascinating Mail Course in Practical English. Many thousands of them have done so.

IRVING S. COBB, War Correspondent, Novelist, Lecturer: "Any man who helps English-speaking people to a better knowledge of practical English deserves praise and has mine."

JOHN BURROUGHS, famous Naturalist and Writer: "I see valuable and helpful hints in these lessons. Any young man or woman who has an undeveloped literary talent ought to profit greatly by this Course."

FREE—"How To Become a Master of English"
This Booklet is absolutely free. It teems with information on English, and Mr. Kleiser's new, common-sense method of teaching it. You will find it of great interest and value. Send the coupon and get it free. No agent will call upon you.

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Gentlemen:—Send me by mail, free of charge or obligation, the booklet "How to Become a Master of English," together with full particulars of the Grenville Kleiser Course in Practical English and Mental Efficiency. N. Y. T. 5-13-18.
Name.....
Local Address..... Street and No. or, R.F.D.
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Date..... State.....

Clark & Weinberg
634 Fifth Ave - Opp. Cathedral
Clearance Sale
Cloth Coats
Cloth Capes
Sweaters and
Evening Wraps
Dry Cold Fur Storage 2%

This establishment will donate 10% of the gross sales of Monday, May 20th, to the Red Cross 2nd War Fund.
Special items will be offered.

Best & Co.
Fifth Ave. at 35th St.
The Meaning of the Best & Co. Label

Millions of dollars have been spent making trade-marks famous.

No amount of money would be sufficient, however, if *quality* did not give *it* meaning.

Best & Co. take honest pride in safeguarding the meaning of the Best & Co. label.

Boys and young men that drop their coats or topcoats down, *wrong side out*, are not ashamed. They know that the name of the maker stands for *style, durability* and *excellence of making.*

Young Men's Suits & Coats
24.50 grades 21.50
Young Men's Suits & Coats
28.50 grades 24.50
Young Men's Suits & Coats
32.50 grades 28.50
Sizes 32 to 42.

Parents Will Note!
Boys' Knicker suits for the 8 to 17 year old fellow, made of fine fabrics used in our regular 13.50 & 16.50 grades. These include all short lengths from our factory.
Special Sale 11.50

Have you visited our Men's Shop of Haberdashery?

You Never Pay More at Best's

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE
The Antiseptic Powder. Shake it into your Shoes, Sprinkle it in your Foot-Bath.

It makes Standing on the feet easy, Walking a delight. For all men drilling for Military Service the frequent use of Allen's Foot-Ease increases their efficiency and insures needed physical comfort.

The Plattsburg Camp Manual Advises Men in Training to shake a little Foot-Ease in their shoes each morning.

Do this and walk all day in comfort. It takes the Friction from the Shoe and freshens the feet. At night, sprinkle it in the foot-bath, and soak and rub the feet. For over 25 years Allen's Foot-Ease has been the STANDARD remedy for hot, swollen, smarting, tender, tired, perspiring, aching feet, corns, bunions, blisters and callouses. Used by the American, British and French troops in Europe. One war relief committee reports that of all the things sent out in their Comfort Bags or "Kits," Allen's Foot-Ease received the most praise from the soldiers and men of the navy. Why not order a dozen or more 25c. boxes to-day from your Druggist or Department Store to mail to your friends in training camps and in the army and navy. Sold everywhere. Sample FREE by mail. Address,
ALLEN S. OLMSTED, LE ROY, N. Y.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

KEEP THE LITTLE CHAP AT "ATTENTION" IN ONE OF THESE

Officer Play Suits
Complete with Sam Browne Belt, Leggins and Officer's Cap with Insignia
$4.85

Did it ever strike you that there's a very good economy hint in dressing up your youngster in one of these military suits?

He'll get so fond of the "military" bearing it imparts to him that unwittingly he'll spare his "regular" clothes by the simple process of not wearing them.

A smart looking suit, made of khaki cloth; breeches lace below the knee; khaki field puttees and barrack cap with correct insignia. Sizes from 4 to 16 inclusive.

GIMBEL-Greenhut Sale—Fourth Floor

"Pullman" Sleepers and Perambulators
Sturdy Out-of-Doors Vehicles For the Baby That Will Give Good Service and Are Durable.

It really doesn't pay to repair or refurnish an old Pullman when such moderate prices are quoted at GIMBELS, for baby carriages of such high grade.

Heywood-Wakefield Baby Pullmans. White and ivory finish. $25
Wood Body Perambulators. Ecru or dark blue. $25
Pullman Sleepers. Dark blue wood body with reed combination; upholstered in ecru leather cloth; a few all ecru. $30

GIMBEL-Greenhut Sale—Fourth Floor.

Outdoor Game Amateurs
Everything for Those Who Play Croquet, Baseball, Tennis and Other Favored Summer Sports.

For Croquet
Croquet Set—4 ball; plain wood finish. $1.20
Croquet Set—6 ball; plain wood finish. $1.50
Croquet Set—8 ball; highly finished. $1.95
Croquet Set—8 ball; long mallet; highly polished. $2.95

For Baseball
Fielders' Gloves. 45c to $2
First Basemen's Mitts. 52c to $4.65
Catchers' Mitts. 25c to $7.50
Baseball Bats. 8c to 80c
Masks. 25c to $3
Catchers' Chest Protectors. $1.35 to $2

For Tennis
Japanese Racquets. 75c
Greenhut Republic Racquets. $2.15
Greenhut Champion Racquets. $2.65
Nets—27x3; 12 thread, 85c
36x3; 15 thread, $1
42x3; 15 thread, $1.20
Dry Markers. 95c
Racquet Presses. 75c
Canvas Center Strips. $1
Canvas Racquet Covers. 50c to $1.25
Tennis Poles, $1 set

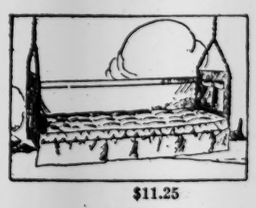
GIMBEL-Greenhut Sale—Fourth Floor

Now Is Camera Time
And Here Is a GIMBEL-Greenhut Sale of CAMERAS AND PHOTO SUPPLIES
to fittingly open the season.

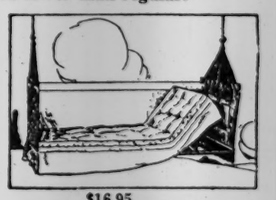
"Erector" Camera—No. 3 Folding takes picture 3¼x4¼. Rapid Rectilinear lens. $10.45
Vest Pocket "Seneca" Camera—Pictures 1⅝x2½ inch; anastigmat lens. $11.50
No. 1 Folding "Ingento" Camera—2¼x3¼ pictures; S. A. lens. $6.75
"Seneca" Filmette Camera—4x5; R. R. lens. $4.95
2A "Seneca" Box Camera—2½x4¼. $2.65
Photo Albums—specially priced. 12c to $2
Photo Mounts—All sizes. 10c and 20c doz.
Rubber Composition Trays—4x5 to 5x8. 8c to 20c ea.
Acid Fixing Hypo. 9c per ½ lb.
Glass Graduates. 5c to 28c ea.
"Ingento" Ruby Lamps. 12c to 76c
Printing Frames—3¼x4¼ to 5x7. 12c to 20c ea.

GIMBEL-Greenhut Sale—Fourth Floor.

BUY SOLID SUMMER COMFORT NOW!
Sale of
100 Couch Hammocks
at prices that are much lower than regular.



$11.25



$16.95

At $11.25. Grey only.
At $16.95. Khaki with folding head-rest.
At $16.95. Grey with upholstered back.
At $11.45. Khaki with folding legs.

We purchased from a well-known New York manufacturer his samples and "odds and ends" to the number of 100.

They are mostly in plain khaki, a few white, a few grey, and a few grey trimmed with blue.

You will find for choice no less than 23 styles and grades in the lot. Of some we have but one of its kind; of others perhaps six.

The range of prices is wide—and you can go as low as $8.95 or as high as $20.45, with many 'tween prices.

In any event this is a couch hammock Bargain that you will find impossible to duplicate today in New York. Please make your selection early.

GIMBEL-Greenhut Sale—Fourth Floor.

Brooklyn, New Jersey and Long Island Customers—Direct GIMBEL-Greenhut Sale—Main Floor

COLUMBIA OFFERS WARTIME COURSES

Instruction in Military Tactics Required of All Candidates for Bachelor's Degree.

ENTRANCE RULES CHANGED

Examination Requirements Lessened for Applicants of Demonstrated Proficiency in Secondary Schools.

Several new war service courses will be offered to Columbia College students next year, according to the announcement for the 1918-19 session which has just appeared. Among these are the compulsory course described in the catalogue as "Military Tactics and Manoeuvre," and a course in navigation, which is to be presented in conjunction with astronomy.

A new plan of admission to the freshman class that diminishes for highly proficient applicants the examination bugbear is outlined in the announcement. Under the old plan of admission the candidate was examined in each of the fifteen units required for entrance. Beginning this Fall, however, candidates who have completed a satisfactory secondary school course "with a high degree of proficiency" will be permitted to satisfy the examination requirements by means of what are known as "comprehensive examinations" in not less than four subjects, including those prescribed for admission. These four subjects will be English, mathematics, a foreign language, and one other subject to be elected by the applicant with the approval of the university authorities.

Every physically fit student in the college will be compelled to take the course in "Military Tactics and Maneuvre," to be given by Colonel John P. Finley, retired, who was recently designated by the War Department to take charge of the officers' training corps at Columbia this Fall. The course counts one point at each session toward a bachelor's degree, occupies four hours a week, is supplemented by physical training for two hours a week, and is required of all students in Columbia College unless excused by the Department of Physical Education."

What was listed in last year's announcement as "Astronomy II—General Astronomy" is now listed as "Astronomy II—Navigation." Professor Harold Jacoby has revised the course so that it will meet war conditions.

A change in the science requirement for admission affects a number of high school students in this city. According to Professor A. L. Jones, Director of University Admissions, a sound course in biology may be offered in place of the former requirements. Many New York City schools are offering such a course now. All students who expect to offer some of their professional courses toward an A. B. degree, said Professor Jones, would have to spend at least three years in Columbia College as a requisite for the academic degree.

In estimating the average student's expenses for the benefit of those planning to enter, the announcement says that for a student taking 16 points a session, Winter and Spring, the average cost for the year will be $720. Tuition will be $196. If he is economical, the announcement says, his expenses may not rise above $545 for the year. These are the estimates of expenses, excluding tuition:

	Low.	Av.	Liberal.
Books	$14	$20	$26 up
Room, (37 weeks)	90	129	180 up
Board, (37 weeks)	165	197	255 up
Clothing and laundry work.	44	100	182 up
College incidentals	13	23	46 up
Miscellaneous	26	56	103 up

"While students of exceptional qualifications have been uniformly successful in obtaining work," says the announcement regarding the University employment bureau, "no prospective student should come to Columbia expecting to depend entirely, or even largely, upon the assistance of the office, and every student should be prepared to meet at least the expenses of the first session."

KING DECORATES NURSES.

Miss McCafferty, a Canadian, Receives the Royal Red Cross.

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 12.—Miss Edith McCafferty of this city, now matron of a Canadian officers' hospital at Derby, England, has been decorated by King George with the Royal Red Cross, first class. The investiture, relatives here learned today, took place at Buckingham Palace on April 6. Miss McCafferty is a graduate of St. John's Hospital, Lowell, Mass.

King George pinned the insignia on Miss McCafferty's uniform, and later she and other nurses similarly honored were received at tea by Queen Mother Alexandra at Marlborough House.

HONOR SEAMEN'S SOCIETY.

Special Religious Services Mark the Ninetieth Anniversary of Founding.

Special services in the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, at which were many naval officers and sailors in uniform, marked the celebration yesterday of the ninetieth anniversary of the American Seamen's Friend Society. In the course of the address of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Malcolm J. MacLeod, he said:

"No class of men bring a larger contribution to civilization than do our sailors. We owe to our sailor boys a debt we can never repay. The progress in seamanship and shipbuilding have made the sea a connecting link between nations instead of a barrier, as it was once regarded. The sea today is the great bond of human brotherhood."

In a brief reference to the history of the society the Secretary, the Rev. George S. Webster, announced that the aggregate attendance for the year was 183,000 at the Sailors' Home and Institute, at 507 West Street. A building for the use of seamen in the Panama Canal Zone is soon to be erected by the society.

STEFANSSON GIVES UP TRIP.

Explorer Is Better, but His Recovery Will Be Slow, Doctors Say.

Vilhjalmur Stefansson, th arctic explorer, who was stricken with typhoid fever on the Herschel Islands early this year, is recovering slowly, but will not be able to continue the expedition he had undertaken, according to a telegram received by the Explorers' Club yesterday. The message, dated Saturday, was signed by the explorer himself, and said that he was convalescing at the Episcopal Hospital, Fort Yukon, Alaska. He was taken there last month.

Stefansson, who started last Fall on an arctic trip under authority of the Canadian Government, expected to complete his explorations and make a lecture tour of the United States and Canada, starting in September, for the benefit of the Canadian Red Cross and other war charities. His message stated that his doctors have advised him that three to six months must elapse before he can undertake any hard work or serious responsibility, without grave danger."

The explorer's telegram said that he was established "with delightful surroundings and competent doctors and nurses. It is an ideal place for a rest, which is now the main thing. There seems to be no danger of a setback, but recovery is slow. I am the guest of Archdeacon Stuck, which assures me every possible attention."

PERFECT FITTING MUNSING WEAR UNION SUITS

For Summer Comfort

—try the fine quality, non-irritating, sheer, cool, form-fitting knitted Munsingwear—made in every required style and size for men, women, children.

Also loose-fitting, woven athletic garments for men—accurately sized.

The Satisfaction Lasts.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MASS MEETING

Against German Newspapers

under the auspices of
American Defense Society and
American Relief Legion.

Waldorf-Astoria, Wed., May 15, 8.30 P. M.

Speakers:
Henry C. Quinby
Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady
Robert George Patterson

Boxes Seating 8 and 12, $5-$7.50-$10
All other seats FREE
Tel. 671 Gramercy

SAVING WITHOUT SACRIFICE

There are all sorts of economy in the world, and some are as dangerous as a lighted cigarette in a waste paper basket.

What an Owner really requires is a contractor who can furnish a maximum of economy without sacrificing in one direction what he saves in another.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

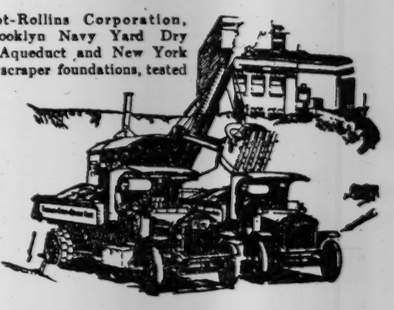
Initial price or ultimate cost?

THE 5-ton Pierce-Arrow truck is the highest priced truck on the market. The 5-ton Pierce-Arrow truck is the cheapest truck to buy on the market.

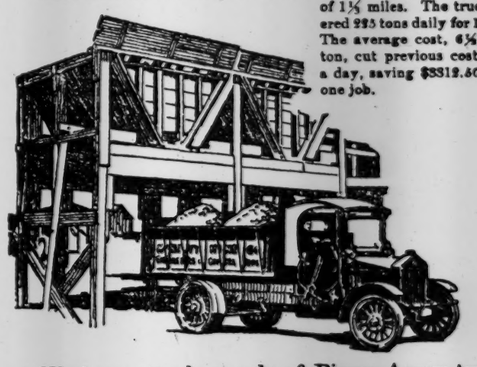
Every one delivers more than the service expected of it. It delivers without interruption over a long period of years. It delivers a given aggregate of work in the least time. On these, true economy is based. Initial price is an incident in the end achieved.

There is more opportunity for comparative tests in the contracting business than in any other. So the Pierce-Arrow record, serving contractors, is especially significant. *Here are typical examples:*

The Holbrook-Cabot-Rollins Corporation, working on the Brooklyn Navy Yard Dry Docks, the Catskill Aqueduct and New York Subways and on skyscraper foundations, tested thoroughly the Pierce-Arrow and three other makes of trucks. They bought 16 Pierce-Arrows and none other since they bought the first one. In Terminal excavations in Newark these trucks saved $550 a day for 90 days and paid for themselves in this operation.



The McKelvy-Hine Construction Company in a trial test of a Pierce-Arrow truck delivered 290 tons of sand in 10 hours on a round trip haul of 1¼ miles. The truck delivered 225 tons daily for 125 days. The average cost, 6¼ cents a ton, cut previous costs $26.50 a day, saving $3312.50 on this one job.



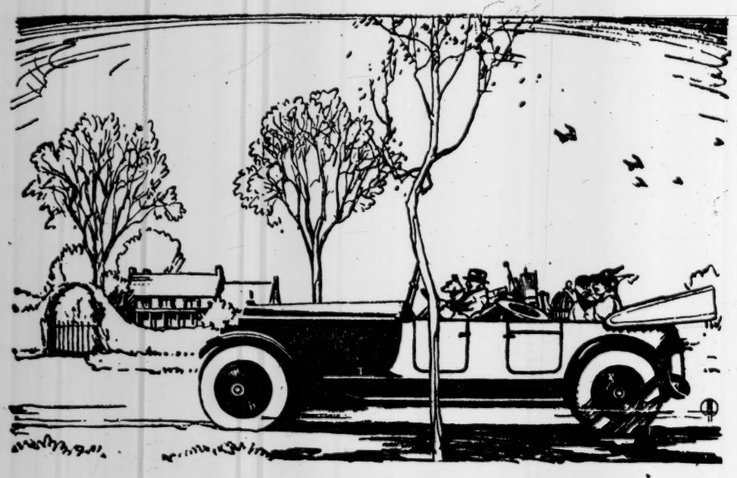
We have actual records of Pierce-Arrow trucks in many businesses. Ask us what experiences we have had with conditions like yours.

PIERCE-ARROW
Motor Trucks

The only safe comparison is the comparison of actual service under identical conditions. Whenever such tests have been made between leading makes of trucks, the Pierce-Arrow has invariably delivered the greatest aggregate for the least cost—in work done, in time saved, operating and maintenance expense or minimum of idle time. All the big Pierce-Arrow installations were made on this basis—of proven efficiency.

HARROLDS MOTOR CAR CO.,
233-239 West 54th Street,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.,
416 Central Avenue,
NEWARK, N. J.



LET PACKARD TRANSPORTATION MOVE YOU TO YOUR COUNTRY HOME

RUGS, lamps, linen, jelly jars, seeds, pets and personal luggage—space for them all, and a family of five as well, in the roomy, staunch, powerful and easy-riding Twin-Six.

Count the Packards on the post roads any spring or early summer morning, loaded to the guards with household necessities, en route to country homes from fifty to two hundred miles away. One and all are saving railway tonnage, and making the quickest, surest and safest delivery possible of things essential to the owner's summer comfort.

Your Packard is your private railroad, and just in proportion to your use of it as such do you render perhaps the most important of all national service here at home, by relieving public railroad facilities for the carriage of people and goods that have no other means of transit.

Built for maximum service, it gives you a through journey without change, from doorstep to doorstep, in such privacy, comfort and convenience as no other method of transportation has ever approximated. And all the while it is keeping you and your belongings out of the way of men and things that the railroads must haul, if they are to be where Uncle Sam wants them, in time to be a factor in his strafing of the Hun.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY *of* NEW YORK
Automotive Transportation Engineers
BROADWAY AT 61ST STREET · NEW YORK
BROOKLYN · LONG ISLAND CITY · WHITE PLAINS · POUGHKEEPSIE · NEWARK · PATERSON
PLAINFIELD · JERSEY CITY · HARTFORD · NEW HAVEN · NEW LONDON · SPRINGFIELD · PITTSFIELD

Packard
TWIN SIX
SAVES · RAILWAY · TONNAGE

Ask the man who owns one

Because They're *Good* Hotels

The Statler Hotels are well patronized, and well spoken of, and well-known everywhere because they are *good hotels*.

That explains, too, why there are *four* Statlers. The first one built (at Buffalo, 1907), gave travelers some new ideas about what constitutes *hotel goodness*. Those ideas, as expressed in Statler equipment, and policies, and operating practice, were so successful that other Statler Hotels were opened at Cleveland (1912), and Detroit (1914), and St. Louis (1917). Each of them was successful from the first—because the Statlers are *good hotels*.

So Here's New York

Now the Pennsylvania Railroad is building a hotel in New York—to be opened in the fall. It will be the largest hotel in the world, as befits a hotel erected by America's greatest railway system in America's first city.

And, *because the Statler Hotels are good hotels*, this new Hotel Pennsylvania, in New York, will be Statler-operated. It is being equipped with the typical Statler comfort-features and conveniences which travelers like so well; it will be operated under the Statler policies of a full and liberal money's worth, and guaranteed satisfaction, to every patron; it will provide in New York the kind of *good hotel* which is so successful in these other American cities—taking advantage of all the opportunities for betterment which are possible only in this biggest American city, and in a location opposite America's most important railway terminal.

Use These Good Hotels

Every—every—Statler bedroom has private bath, circulating icewater and numerous other unusual conveniences. And here is an instance of Statler service to guests: when you wake you find a morning paper under your door—but you don't find a charge for it in your bill.

The Statlers are unique among hotels of the first class in their reasonable and well-balanced rates-schedules. More than 60% of their 3,100 rooms (in four cities) are priced at $3 a day and less. Rooms (with bath) from $2.

HOTELS STATLER

BUFFALO 450 Rooms 450 Baths
CLEVELAND 1000 Rooms 1000 Baths
DETROIT 1000 Rooms 1000 Baths
ST. LOUIS 650 Rooms 650 Baths

To All Dealers in Ice:—

The price of ice fixed for family trade within the City of New York, in large or small quantities, is 50c. per cwt., the same price as that which prevailed last year. This price must be maintained during the season of 1918. Numerous complaints have come to this office concerning overcharges by dealers, and this is to GIVE NOTICE that such overcharges are contrary to the regulations established by me under and pursuant to the laws of the State of New York, and the dealer so overcharging is liable to prosecution and revocation of license.

Complaints of violations should be made to the Ice Comptroller, at 120 Broadway, Manhattan, giving license number, name and address of the dealer.

Inspectors will be appointed by me to follow up all complaints, and the law will be invoked to punish all offenders.

B. B. ODELL, Ice Comptroller.

Dated May 10, 1918.

The Combination

of food perfection, faultless service and originality of entertainment at Shanley's will give you a new insight into the pleasure of dining out.

There is always something new in the big vaudeville de luxe program. Evenings, 7 to 1.

A convenient and invariably satisfying place for luncheon—90c (Music)—12 to 2:30 P.M.

SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

DELICIOUS SOUTHERN CHICKEN DINNER ALL DAY
Milkfed Chicken, Waffles, Maple Syrup, Corn Fritters and Sweet Potatoes
Jansen wants to see you
30TH STREET & BROADWAY
Also Excellent Table d'Hote and a la Carte
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC—DANCING AFTER 8 UNTIL CLOSING.

Aotel Bretton Aall
Broadway, 85th to 86th St.
Subway station at 86th St. corner
NEW YORK.
Largest and Most Attractive Transient Midtown Hotel. Convenient to All Shops and Theatres.
TRANSIENT RATES
For Either One or Two Persons
Room & Private Bath, $3 to $4 Per Day
Parlor, Bedroom, Bath, $4 to $7.50 Per Day
Special Rates Week, Season, or Year.
RESTAURANT OF HIGHEST STANDARD AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

TO RECOVER LOST PROPERTY.

The promptness with which lost property may be restored depends greatly on the quickness with which it is advertised. When a loss is known, telephone Bryant 1000, and a representative of The New York Times will call. Thousands of lost articles are recovered yearly through the Lost and Found columns of The New York Times.

BORGLUM TO GIVE REPLY TO SENATE

Brandegee, He Writes President, Will Present Affidavits on Mix Charges Tomorrow.

NAMES BAKER AS PLOTTER

Says Secretary Was Party to Effort to Discredit Him and Deceive the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—In a letter written to President Wilson today and made public tonight, Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, demands the fullest investigation into the aircraft production situation, and makes known that on Tuesday Senator Brandegee will present to the Senate "detailed evidence, together with affidavits attached, relating to the falsehoods and deliberate 'frame-up' by a confessed tool of Colonel Deeds and this man's engineer."

Mr. Borglum accuses Secretary Baker of being a party to the effort to discredit Mr. Borglum in his capacity as an investigator for President Wilson into the aircraft production situation. He intimates that part of this effort was the action of Senator Thomas on Friday in presenting to the Senate documents intended to show that Mr. Borglum endeavored to capitalize for personal gain the letter of the President authorizing Mr. Borglum to make inquiries in official quarters as to the condition of the aircraft program.

Various persons of official position are accused by Mr. Borglum in his letter to President Wilson of having lied to the President. The sculptor-investigator includes Secretary Baker among those who, he says, have deceived the public and the President as to the condition of the aircraft program. He wants an open investigation by the Senate Committee on Military Afafirs, which has undertaken a new inquiry into the aircraft situation.

"My dear Mr. President:—

"On Tuesday or Wednesday I shall place before the Senate of the United States, through Senator Brandegee of my State, detailed evidence, together with affidavits attached, and relating to the falsehoods and deliberate 'frame-up' by a confessed tool of Colonel Deeds, and this man's engineer, and which by the following statement from the head of the War Department Intelligence Bureau appears as one of the mysteries in the case:

Colonel Ralph H. Van Deman, head of the Intelligence Section, General Staff, declined to discuss in any way the activities of his office in connection with the inquiry. One of the mysteries of the Borglum case so far is the receipt of the report of Henry Harrison Suplee, a consulting engineer of the Dodge Company, which was labelled in the Congressional Record "Memorandum for the confidential information of Military Intelligence Section, United States Army." It became known yesterday that the Intelligence Section has not seen the report, does not know to whom it had been sent, and declined to enter upon an investigation of Mr. Borglum's activities on the ground that he was a personal representative of the President.

"It is a matter of the gravest concern to me that credence could be given to charges of such a nature, or that they could have been in your possession, and I have received no intimation of the falsehood until Mr. Marshall intimated that there was some sort of a charge, or charges, of disloyalty to you. This is so unthinkable that I dismissed and declined to even discuss them. The publicity of your letters to me through wide and artfully arranged and widely advertised charges against me, presented by Senator Thomas, together with the deliberate interferences by departmental aid you placed at my service, namely, Stanley Kirg and General Squier, Stanley King acting directly under the Secretary of War, together with other subordinates deputized to interfere with my investigation efforts, constitutes a very grievous chapter in America's effort to get production of airplanes.

"In this morning's press I have given the following denial, together with reference to the Secretary of War.

[Here Mr. Borglum quotes in full the statement he gave out Saturday, which was printed in THE TIMES of Sunday.]

"It is absurd to state that pro-Germans are clamoring for investigations, while the Secretary of War is a party to statements untrue and unfounded, issued to deceive the nation and serving no other possible purpose, except to warn Germany to hurry her own airplane production as 'we are just' and forever 'just at the peak of production.'

"Never, I believe, in the history of this country, has a group of men been given so completely a nation's resources, together with the Administration and the people's confidence, as have the aircraft group, and never have said confidences been more wantonly abused. I refer here to Major Gen. Squier, Howard E. Coffin, Colonel Deeds, and Colonel Montgomery. These civilian and military members appear everywhere in the program planned to meet our military needs—and they appear everywhere in the deliberate and elaborate machinery that placed and held the colossal contracts among a few—they appear everywhere in the fine network of falsehood and camouflage, and they included Mr. Baker as their partner in the common statements to the public—they deliberately lied to you and framed up their statements, particularly their failures, misleading charges before the Senate Military Committee, and they directly are responsible for no engines, no planes, no propellers, and our vanished appropriations.

"These men shaped the course of our production, selected the producers, created their agents, who have tangled up and delayed production, and they are responsible. It was this group who refused to consider the emergency and need of a nation at war, and calmly planned the creation of what every informed man knows was impossible to produce in time, the airplane motor. It was these men who refused the opportunities available to our Government to secure any of many of the tried airplane engines of Europe, and it was these same men who have held themselves aloof, uninformed as they are, from practical, experienced, aeronautical guidance, and in consequence we find ourselves, May 12, 1918, without a single American-made plane actually fighting for us with the Allies in Europe.

"Had there not been this malicious effort to discredit me with you and impugn my honor on the floor of the Senate I might have, with the rest of America, though with shame and anger, still been holding my peace, waiting and watching with the interminable shifting from one department to the other of responsibilities that can lie only at the door of the executive members of the Aircraft Board. The scurrilous slander by Deed's friend was a foul and an unfair blow, and the circumstances of its importance and its purpose to invalidate me, discredit me, gave it abnormal public interest and unusual publicity.

"This, Mr. President, compels me to demand that the investigation by the Military Committee of the Senate shall be complete, exhaustive in the matters relating to aircraft production. But as these charges have been brought before the Senate, the interference by the War Department under Mr. Baker, preventing me from securing proper evidence, bullying and threatening witnesses by his assistant, Stanley King, together with Mix's charges, must be openly and publicly brought before Congress.

"I know that you will agree with me in this, that I have a right to demand it, as you know no harm can come to any one but those who are guilty, both for the delay, rather complete failure and the loss of our air program, the wasting of the funds appropriated, together with the persistent and malicious effort now to suppress an open investigation. I do not wish here to discuss the powerful and sinister forces which are gratified over every means that can be employed to produce disagreement among ourselves, and I therefore beg of you to believe that I shall do anything in my power to establish harmony and confidence among good Americans. You and I have disagreed on no single feature, and the angry and hostile attitude of those in charge of the aircraft program has been created and incited entirely by men whose interests and ideals are alien to this nation's immediate needs.

"I am loyal to you as our President, and, even better, I am loyal to your thought, as so often expressed, touching the state of the world and this nation's mission, and I shall remain so, but I am not loyal to, nor can I support, men or methods inimical to our country's good, planned to deceive you and the nation and discredit us in the eyes of the world.

"GUTZON BORGLUM."

HARRIS MAKES DENIAL.

Says He Was Not to be Borglum's Airplane Representative.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., May 12.—Benjamin Harris, who was mentioned in Kenyon W. Mix's statement as being the representative of Gutzon Borglum in the alleged proposal to form a company to manufacture airplanes, said today:

"The Mix statement and other statements that may give the impression I was to be Mr. Borglum's representative are all lies. It is true that I have met Mr. Mix and I desire to say now that after I had met the man and listened to his suggestions I warned Mr. Borglum to have nothing to do with him. I have known Mr. Borglum for a number of years. I have always found him to be a square and honest man. I know he is innocent of any wrongdoing in this matter."

The agitation centring about Mr. Borglum, showing that he appeared to be entering close relations with President Wilson, has been of more than passing interest in Stamford because of the fact that until recently he was known here as a warm personal friend of Colonel Roosevelt.

It was pointed out that Mr. Borglum first met Mr. Harris, who is a general contractor and rated as wealthy.

"UNRELIABLE, CONJECTURAL."

Army and Navy Journal So Characterizes the Borglum Charges.

This week's issue of The Army and Navy Journal says editorially that the Borglum aircraft charges are "unreliable and conjectural," and adds:

"Nothing is heard in Washington but praise for the course taken by President Wilson in sending the investigation to the Department of Justice instead of leaving it to the War Department or confining it to the Senate, although it is understood that he approves heartily the action of the Senate committee in following up its inquiries to settle once and for all time whether there is any truth in some of the unofficial charges that improper business methods have been followed in the course of the vast schemes of producing aircraft."

SAILORS' QUICK WIT SAVED COMMANDER

Alcedo Men Stripped Him of Uniform and Fooled a U-Boat's Captain.

HE TELLS OF NAVY'S WORK

Commander Conn, In Grace M. E. Pulpit, Pleads for More Men to Fight Submarines.

"The American Navy, I mean that part of it now operating in European waters, has made good and the men who man those ships don't want to come home, and furthermore they don't expect to, until the job over there is finished in the proper way," said Commander William T. Conn, Jr., U. S. N., in an address he delivered in Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue and 104th Street, last night. Commander Conn was in charge of the naval patrol gunboat Alcedo when that vessel was torpedoed by a German submarine, the first American warship to be sunk by a U-boat.

The young naval officer, who is now in New York to take charge of the navy's great drive for thousands of new recruits, referred to the terrible hardships that the men of the allied torpedo fleets have to undergo—hardships, he added, that they stand with a smile and absolute confidence that in the end complete victory is to rest with their cause.

In introducing Commander Conn the Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner, pastor of the church, told how the young naval commander went down with his ship and was rescued subsequently by his men, who with quick wit divested him speedily of his uniform. Within a few minutes after he was pulled onto a life raft the German submarine came alongside, and its Captain asked:

"Is the commanding officer on this raft?"

"No, Sir, he went down with the boat," a bluejacket answered, and the German believed him. That is why Commander Conn was able to appear in Grace Church pulpit last night.

"I would much rather take my turn at hunting German submarines," said Commander Conn, "than to make a speech before a big audience like this. You will recall that a few days ago Secretary Baker announced that we have more than 500,000 soldiers in France now, and those men went on transports conveyed by vessels of the United States Navy. So far the Navy has convoyed every transport safely to her destination and at last reports we had not lost a single soldier in doing so. The only transport carrying American troops which has been torpedoed was convoyed by vessels not of the United States Navy.

"When we first arrived in European waters and went on patrol duty we found the water for hundreds of square miles covered with the wreckage of ships which had fallen victims to the U-boats. The S O S calls came in so fast that we could not keep track of them. Now, however, the allied services have adopted a new system which is working very satisfactorily and which calls for the convoying of all ships. This convoying business is a very serious thing. Our American ships over there have fulfilled their part of the work in a fine way. No matter what the conditions, these destroyers have never failed once to meet the ships of the convoy at the appointed time and place.

"When one of our destroyers goes out it is for eight or nine or perhaps ten days. In all that time the members of the crew never take off their clothes until they come back to port. For days sometimes they work at top speed drenched to the skin. The only thing that discourages them is when the people at home write gloomy and pessimistic letters. Right here let me beg you if you have any boys in the navy, don't write them gloomy letters. It does not do you any good and it only worries them.

"Here is a little story that indicates the kind of men we have in the navy over there. I had a young lad in my crew, a yeoman, and one day I sent for him and told him that if we were torpedoed he was to save the muster roll so that after it was all over it would be possible to check up and find out who had been saved. Well, as you know, the Germans torpedoed the Alcedo at 2 o'clock one morning, and in four minutes the Alcedo disappeared forever. Hours afterward, while we were waiting to be picked up, I saw my yeoman and I said:

"'Son, where's my muster roll?'

"'Here it is,' he replied as he reached inside his shirt and pulled it out.

"And that same boy, in the terrible minutes that followed the loss of our ship, found a broken lifebuoy. He was holding on to it when he saw one of our hospital stewards who was about to give in. He struggled to the side of the steward and with one hand held him above water while with the other he clung to the buoy. He held on until both were saved.

"Now we are going to make a big drive for thousands of men. We must have them. New boats are coming out every day—transports, destroyers, chasers, and all sorts of boats—and the navy must man them. We are going to be called upon—and we are going to do it, of course—to convoy thousands and thousands of soldiers to Europe. We shall have to patrol hundreds of miles of submarine-infested waters, and on the navy will depend the safety of our soldiers.

"Submarines are hard to find. It's like looking for a pinhead somewhere between here in 59th Street and the Battery. I am often asked how many submarines have been destroyed. No one knows, for when a depth charge gets a U-boat the boat goes down, never to rise again. The British policy, and I think it a good one, is never to publish the fate of a submarine. By not doing so a very good effect, from the standpoint of the Allies, is exercised on the morale of the enemy crews.

"The people must realize that we need men, lots and lots of them. The navy is a fine service, and your comrades will be fine lads. In the army when you are in the trenches you spend half your time fighting rats and the other half killing Germans. In the navy you devote all your time to the work of killing Germans provided you can find them."

NEW RESTRICTIONS PLACED ON EXPORTS

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

will be forwarded by the missions directly to the Bureau of Exports, Washington D. C.; one copy retained, and the other copy returned to the applicant for his convenience in keeping a record.

"Applicants will be required to agree with the War Trade Board not to purchase nor acquire for export, nor to take any steps in the process of producing, manufacturing or fitting for export, the articles specified in the application until an export license has been duly granted.

"Exporters of foodstuffs, fodders or feeds, and shippers of articles contained on Schedule A, set out below, will also be required to agree that after export licenses have been issued they will not make any purchase nor acquire for export, nor take any steps in the process of producing, manufacturing or fitting for export, the articles specified in the application, unless they first obtain the written approval of the United States Food Administration or of the United States War Industries Board.

"Applicants should use Form X, together with any supplemental information sheets required by the rules and regulations of the War Trade Board, and in addition thereto Supplemental Information Sheet X-11.

"If, prior to May 15, 1918, any of the articles specified on such applications were purchased or acquired for export, or if any steps were taken in the process of producing, manufacturing or fitting for export such articles, applicants must agree that, after export licenses have been issued, exportation thereunder will not be made until written approval of the United States War Industries Board has been received with respect to articles specified in Schedule A, or of the United States Food Administration with respect to foodstuffs, fodders or feeds. In such case the applicant should use Supplemental Information Sheet X-12, in place of Sheet X-11.

"Applicants should not apply to the United States War Industries Board or to the United States Food Administration for approvals until they are actually in receipt of export licenses.

"On July 1, 1918, all outstanding licenses granted on or before May 14, 1918, will be revoked. Any goods not then exported against such licenses may thereafter be shipped only if licenses are secured after being applied for as above set forth.

"Schedule A, as of May 13, 1918, is as follows:

"SCHEDULE A.

(Adopted May 13, 1918.)

"Aluminium, (metal;) asbestos; boilers, high pressure steam; carbon electrodes; chemicals as follows: Acetates, all acetic anhydride, acetone; plates; sheet bars; slabs; tinplate; wire rope; lumber, all kinds; machine tools as follows: Slotters, (all sizes;) grinders, (internal, plain, and universal;) arsenic compounds, all; carbon disulphide; chrome compounds, all; cyanides; dyestuffs, all; etyimethylketone; explosives; formaldehyde; glycerine; manganese compounds, all; nitorbenzol, potassium salts, all; pyrites; saccharine; chromium ore; copper, (metal;) copper wire and cable; ferro alloys, all; graphite, (crucibles and electrodes;) iron and steel products, consisting of billets, blooms, boiler tubes, ingots, pig iron; boring machines, (horizontal and vertical;) boring mills; lathes, (30-inch swing and larger;) milling machines, No. 3, or Universal, and larger; planers, (all sizes;) radial drills, (4-inch arm and larger;) manganese compounds, all; manganese ore; mercury, mica, nickel, (metal;) optical instruments; optical glasses; sodium metallic and any metal or ferro alloy thereof; spiegeleisen; tin, (pig or bloc;) tungsten, tungsten steel and ore; wolframite."

The Motor Car's Fountain of Youth

is the common-sense kind of lubrication found only in the specially selected flake graphite known as

DIXON'S GRAPHITE Automobile LUBRICANTS

By covering the bearings with a long-lasting veneer that prevents metal-to-metal rub, Dixon's prolong the life of your car and greatly improve its daily performance.

There's nothing else that does the job like Dixon's.

Ask your dealer for the Dixon Lubricating Chart.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.
Jersey City, New Jersey
Established 1827

Illustrated Booklet

of Hotels and Boarding Houses at Delaware Water Gap and Pocono Mountains, Pa., free by calling at the

HOTEL ADVERTISING COMPANY,
90 West St., New York.

To Trustees, Executors and Administrators

Under a new law you are authorized to invest your trust funds in our

GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES

Amounts of $100 and upward.

Paying 5½ per cent.

Copy of law sent on request.

New York Title & Mortgage Co.
135 Broadway, New York
203 Montague St., Brooklyn

The New York Times is first in news of the great war. No other newspaper in America has ever maintained so lavish a cable service—its tolls on a single dispatch from the war front running close to $1,000.—Advt.

Our Women Gas Appliance Inspectors

make 80,000 calls a year upon housewives. This gratuitous attention, making for the comfort of our customers, contributes in no small measure in maintaining our reputation for furnishing not only a *good* "service" but a *better* "service" than is to be found elsewhere. ¶ Each of the twenty-odd Inspectors starts out on her rounds in the morning with a list of Homes to be visited where the cooking appliances are to be inspected. On the list may be one or two addresses of housewives who have asked for the Inspector's help.

It is frequently found that housewives are unacquainted with the operation of the "air-mixer" on the range and that a yellow instead of a blue flame predominates. This the Inspector speedily corrects. The Woman Gas Appliance Inspector also adjusts the top burners of a range when necessary, and corrects other cooking troubles that have perplexed the housewife. ¶ Housewives and their maids are told by the Inspectors how the Gas Range can be cleaned and kept clean with little trouble. The Inspector also gives advice that results in better cooking and a more economical use of the gas.

WASTE — ECONOMY

1823 — 1918

"The Right Way is The Gas Way"

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK
GEO. B. CORTELYOU, PRESIDENT.

The American Red Cross

CALLS YOUR ATTENTION TO A SERIES OF

Profit Sharing Days

IN GREATER NEW YORK STORES

on which days all stores joining this great patriotic and humanitarian movement will contribute to the AMERICAN RED CROSS

10% of their gross sales

THE richest city in the Union is today the City of Great Compassion. Beneath the incrustations of her splendor and extravagance beats a great and loyal heart. Yesterday New York mobilized her wealth for War. Today the Goddess of Mercy is enshrined in the hearts of her people. Her patriotism and her humanity are as long as her purse. She has money for War and mercy for the wounds of war. And in this second great campaign for the Red Cross, she has chosen to systematize her contributions, so that every business institution may have one special day of privilege and sacrifice, and every citizen may have seven such days in which to help the great cause along.

Adjust your expenditures to the following schedule of Red Cross Days, and you will thereby be giving something every day to the Red Cross!

MONDAY, MAY 20TH—Department Stores, Dry Goods, Specialty Shops, Wearing Apparel Stores, Jewelry.

TUESDAY, MAY 21ST—Cigar Stores, 5c and 10c Stores, Candy and Confectionery.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22ND—Pianos, Talking Machines, Books, Stationery, Leather Goods, Laundries and Florists.

THURSDAY, MAY 23RD—Hotels, Restaurants, Bakeries, Fruit Stores, Groceries, Butchers and Fish Stores.

FRIDAY, MAY 24TH—Housefurnishing and Hardware Stores, China and Glassware and Sporting Goods, Men's Furnishings, Cothing and Hat Stores.

SATURDAY, MAY 25TH—Drugs, Shoes, Furniture and Carpet Stores.

MONDAY, MAY 27TH—Automobiles, Auto Supplies, Garages, Transportation Lines and Remaining and Unclassified Stores.

Official Red Cross Emblem of stores joining in this great movement

RED CROSS WEEK
THE SIGN THAT GLORIFIES THE DOLLAR
We have agreed to donate 10 per cent of all our sales on May to the 2nd War Fund of the American Red Cross
MAY 20-27 1918

Look for this Official Red Cross Emblem in the shops where you buy

THE NEWSPAPERS WILL PRINT COMPLETE LISTS OF THESE STORES ON THE DAY PRECEDING EACH SALE.

Stores desiring to join this movement write or telephone at once to

MANHATTAN—H. M. Wykes, 5 West 34th Street. Telephone Greeley 6380
BROOKLYN—Prentice Luckey, 10 Flatbush Avenue, Bklyn. Telephone Main 4733
QUEENS—George W. Hopkins, 261 Barclay St, Flushing, L.I. Telephone Flushing 2012
BRONX—Alfred M. Rogers, 143rd Street and 3rd Avenue. Telephone Melrose 9800

GIANTS' TRIUMPHAL TOUR THROUGH WEST IS MARRED BY HEAVY FROST AT OUTSET

GIANTS ARE JOLTED BY WESTERN HOSTS

McGraw's Men Given No Such Reception at Pittsburgh as Home Fans Hoped For.

NO RUNAWAY FOR NEW YORK

Stubborn Resistance Promised In Pennant Chase by Pirates, Cubs, and the Reds.

The Giants started West expecting to have a picnic with Pitsburgh and ran smash up against a snag. Two defeats, one a shutout by the Pirates, is a sad reminder of the weakness of the Phillies, Dodgers, and Boston Braves at this end of the National League circuit. The New York team feasted uninterrupted on these three clubs, but as soon as they met real opposition McGraw's men found out that they were not going to have the easy time which had generally been predicted for them.

The shock which the Giants received at Smoketown gives McGraw's club forceful evidence of what to expect during the Western trip. It must be admitted that the clubs in that section of the universe are not as slow as the East has judged them. The arguments which New York will have to meet in Cincinnati and Chicago are sure to be just as stubborn as in Pittsburgh, and it now looks that the New York club should be satisfied if it breaks even on the trip. St. Louis seems to be about in the same class as the other Eastern clubs, but the Mound City looks like the only spot where the Giants can expect to have the snap they had on the Atlantic seaboard.

What happened to the Giants in Pittsburgh should have a good effect on McGraw's players. Their string of eighteen victories with only one defeat in the East sent them away from here arrogant and overconfident. They were imbued with the idea that they could start a pitcher-wrecking matinée any time late in the game and still win. When they went up against pitching such as Hamilton and Cooper showed them, it was another story, and it should impress the fact upon McGraw's aggressive batting outfit that it will not pay to count their chickens too early.

The strength of the Western clubs has been underestimated. Pittsburgh has already shown that it has a club which is stronger than last season, and, taking the Pirates' showing against the other Western clubs as a comparison, the Giants are going to have plenty of opposition which will require their strongest efforts to meet successfully.

This stage of the season finds McGraw's club with a remarkable showing in the averages. There are no less than six of the New York players batting above .300, and there are still four undefeated pitchers. Benton and Sallee, two of McGraw's most reliable southpaws, fell by the wayside in Pittsburgh.

Ferdie Schupp is still a strong card which McGraw has not played yet. McGraw is waiting until the Louisville flinger is in the best of shape, and he will not use him while there is any evidence of a sore arm. The Giants are fortunate in having so much capable pitching talent that the club can take a commanding lead without the services of their best boxman.

New York's experience in Pittsburgh also dispels the fear which came from other cities that the great superiority of the Giants would make the National League race so one-sided as to kill off much of the interest. There is more real interest in the Giants, right now after those two defeats in Pittsburgh, than if McGraw's club had been running a nip and tuck race with the other clubs.

The ambition of the West is to beat the Giants. It is so much to the interest of each club that the Western opposition should be effective that all the other clubs will make the same desperate effort to stop McGraw's men that Pittsburgh has made.

There is more bitter rivalry against McGraw's team in the West when it is running far ahead than there would be if the race was close, and there will be a more determined effort to trip them up now that Pittsburgh has shown that it can be done.

Philadelphia has taken a big drop during the last week and is now in fifth place, while Chicago, Pittsburgh, and Cincinnati have moved up and now share the first division with the Giants. The three other Eastern clubs are safely tucked away in the second division with St. Louis for company.

The American League race already promises to be one of the closest in years, and New York fans find great satisfaction that Manager Miller Huggins already has the Yankees up fighting with the leaders. Cleveland displaced the Boston Red Sox in the lead of the Ban Johnson parade, and Boston and the Yanks are close on the heels of the Indians. There are only three and a half games difference between Cleveland in first place and the Athletics, running last.

All the clubs are so closely bunched and the games are being so closely contested that a great see-saw fight is pretty sure to be the result. One thing is very certain, and that is that the Chicago White Sox are not going to take the pennant without a harder fight than last season. Washington is a greatly improved team with the addition of Shotten and Lavan, and Griffith's club has got to be reckoned with by the best of the clubs.

Huggins has instilled the Yanks with the proper fighting spirit, and in their games last week they displayed a never-say-die persistency which will always win ball games. Each day sees the pitching staff becoming more settled, and the Yanks' hard-hitting array of batsmen are living up to the pace they set early in the season.

SPEARS IS TWICE VICTOR.

Wins Match Race and Five-Mile Event at Velodrome.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., May 12.—Bob Spears won two sensational cycling victories at the Velodrome this afternoon, by beating Arthur Spencer, the national champion, in two out of three heats of a one-mile match race and then coming back and winning the five-mile open from a field of forty starters. These performances stamp Spears as a rider who will have to be reckoned with when the national championship is decided.

Reggie McNamara won the half-mile handicap from the ten-yard mark, leading Willie Hanley, Francesco Verri, and Tom Bello home. The miss and out invitation went to Frank Corry, who just beat out Eddie Madden, Max Halpern of the Century Road Club Association, took the half-mile handicap for amateurs from the eighty-yard mark, while Gus Lang won the miss and out invitation for the amateurs.

BETHLEHEM ELEVEN LOSES.

West Hudsons Spring Surprise on Soccer Leaders In Game.

Totally unmindful of the nation-wide reputation of the soccer team representing the Bethlehem Steel Company, finalists in both of the United States Football Association and American Football Association cup ties, the West Hudsons of Newark yesterday won a sensational victory over the Pennsylvanians by 4 goals to 2 in the championship game of the National Football League at Clark's Athletic Field, East Newark. Bethlehem's defeat puts Paterson in line for the title, in case the silk weavers lose no games from now on.

Southern Association.

Chattanooga, 4; Atlanta, 1.
Mobile, 5; Nashville, 1.
Little Rock, 4; New Orleans, 1.
Little Rock, 2; New Orleans, 1.

Baseball To-day, 3:45 P. M. N. Y. Yankees vs. Detroit. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Detroit, (Rain.)
Chicago, 1; Cleveland, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at St. Louis, (Rain.)
Boston at Chicago, (Rain.)
Brooklyn at Cincinnati, (Rain.)

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	13	10	.565
New York	12	10	.545
Cleveland	12	10	.545
Chicago	10	8	.529
Washington	10	11	.476
St. Louis	9	10	.474
Detroit	7	10	.412
Philadelphia	8	12	.400

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	18	3	.857
Chicago	13	6	.684
Pittsburgh	11	9	.550
Cincinnati	11	12	.478
Philadelphia	8	11	.421
Brooklyn	7	12	.368
St. Louis	7	14	.333
Boston	6	14	.300

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at New York.
(Game starts at 3:45.)
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.
St. Louis at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.

SPEAKER'S ERROR FATAL.

Gandil Carries Over Only Run of Game Following Mistake.

CLEVELAND, May 12.—Gandil's single, on which Speaker made a two-base error, followed by a wild pitch by Enzmann, let Chicago win from Cleveland here today, 1 to 0. Spectacular catches in the field by John Collins were features.

Because of a heavy rain the game was called as the sixth inning was started. The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Leibold,cf	2	0	1	3	0
Weaver,ss	2	0	0	2	0
Risberg,2b	2	0	0	1	1
Gandil,1b	2	1	1	2	0
J.Collins,lf	1	0	1	3	0
Murphy,rf	2	0	0	2	0
McMullin,3b	2	0	1	1	0
Schalk,c	2	0	0	1	1
C.Williams,p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	17	1	4	15	3

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Graney,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Chapman,ss	3	0	1	0	3
Speaker,cf	2	0	1	1	0
Roth,rf	2	0	0	0	0
Wambs'n,2b	1	0	1	2	2
A.Wi'ms,1b	1	0	0	7	1
Turner,3b	2	0	0	0	0
O'Neill,c	1	0	0	3	0
Enzmann,p	1	0	0	0	2
Total	17	0	3	15	8

Error—Speaker.

Chicago .....0 0 0 1 0—1
Cleveland .....0 0 0 0 0—0

Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Chicago, 3. Bases on balls—Off Enzmann, 2; C. Williams, 3. Struck out—By Enzmann, 2; C. Williams, 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2	7	3
Rochester	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1	3	3

AT JERSEY CITY.

Syracuse	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	5
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	3

AT BALTIMORE.

Toronto	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	2	0	1	8
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	6

AT BINGHAMTON.

Binghamton	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	7	7
Buffalo	2	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	6	10

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Binghamton	5	0	1.000
Newark	4	1	.800
Rochester	3	2	.600
Baltimore	3	3	.500
Syracuse	2	3	.400
Toronto	2	4	.333
Jersey City	1	4	.200
Buffalo	1	4	.200

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Syracuse at Jersey City.
Rochester at Newark.
Toronto at Baltimore.
Buffalo at Binghamton.

OAK RIDGE COURSE EASY FOR KERRIGAN

Sailor from Pelham Bay Makes 33 for Last Nine Holes of Red Cross Match.

The system of training used at the naval stations of the country evidently is conducive to good golf as well as to the physical fitness of the sailors. At any rate Tommy Kerrigan, former professional at Siwanoy, and now a seaman stationed at the Pelham Bay Training Station, helped to prove the theory a fact by demonstrating a brand of golf at the Oak Ridge Country Club yesterday which was superior to the best efforts of Jim Barnes, Western open champion; Walter C. Hagen, former national open champion, and Jack Dowling, professional at Scarsdale.

Kerrigan, who received a furlough for the day, to play in an exhibition Red Cross benefit match of eighteen holes, was paired with Hagen against Barnes and Dowling. He gave little evidence of what he had in store during the first nine holes, in which Barnes and Dowling had things much their own way and finished 3 up. It was on the homeward journey, however, that Kerrigan developed a streak of accurate approaching and deadly putting, which not only overhauled his opponents but was mainly responsible for giving Kerrigan and Hagen the match at 1 up.

Kerrigan had a 71 for the new Westchester County course, getting a 33 for the final nine holes, in which he had three birdies and the rest of the holes in par. Although new Oak Ridge furnished a strong test of golf the able performers all gave finished exhibitions and so enthused the large gallery that more than $500 was raised for the Red Cross.

Dowling had the best outward journey of the four with a 36, in which he equaled par on each of the nine holes. However, Dowling had his trouble coming in and finished with a 75 for the day, the highest score of the four players. Hagen had a 73, after coming home in 34, and Barnes made a 74, compared with Kerrigan's 71.

For the first five holes of the match there was little to choose between the two teams. Every hole was halved until the sixth was reached. At this 181-yard journey Barnes drove the green and sank a ten-foot putt for a birdie 2 to win the hole. Barnes was the only player who failed to get a par 5 at the seventh, and he missed a putt of only a few inches there. Hagen and Kerrigan were both in trouble at the eighth and ninth and lost the holes, which turned Dowling and Barnes 3 up.

Kerrigan began his sensational playing at the tenth, when he got a birdie 3 to win that hole. The next two were halved, but at the thirteenth Hagen sank a putt for a 3, which cut down his opponent's advantage to one hole. The match was halved at the fourteenth, when Kerrigan got his second birdie of the inward trip, and Kerrigan and Hagen went into the lead for the first time at the sixteenth when Kerrigan again cut a stroke from par.

The rest of the holes were halved, although Barnes had a splendid chance to square the match at the seventeenth, when he was on the green in 2. He had a twenty-foot putt for a 3, but his effort rimmed the cup and the ball hung on the lip, refusing to drop in.

The scores:

Kerrigan, out	4	4	4	3	5	3	5	5	5	—38
Hagen, out	4	5	4	3	5	2	5	5	5	—39
Barnes, out	4	4	3	3	6	2	6	5	4	—38
Dowling, out	4	4	4	3	5	3	5	4	4	—36
Kerrigan, in	3	3	5	4	3	4	3	4	4	—33—71
Hagen, in	5	3	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	—34—73
Barnes, in	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	—36—74
Dowling, in	4	3	6	5	4	4	4	4	4	—39—75

BEST BALL SCORES.

Kerrigan and Hagen, out—
4 4 4 3 5 3 5 5 5—38

Barnes and Dowling, out—
4 4 4 3 5 2 5 4 4—35

Kerrigan and Hagen, in—
3 3 4 3 3 4 3 4 4—31—69

Barnes and Dowling, in—
4 3 4 4 4 5 3 4 4—35—70

MRS. GAVIN AGAIN BEATEN.

Loses Handicap Golf Match to Marston by 3 and 2.

Mrs. William A. Gavin, the women's metropolitan champion, lost her second handicap golf match in her series of Red Cross exhibitions yesterday at the Hackensack Golf Club when she was defeated by Max Marston, former North and South amateur champion, by 3 up and 2 to play. Marston, who has played little golf during the last year, since he has been convalescing from a severe illness, gave a surprisingly clever exhibition of the game, especially for one so out of practice. He was out in 39 and came back in 38 for a well-earned 77 on the course.

Mrs. Gavin never seemed able to get going in her usually consistent game. She did begin the match with a sensational twenty-foot putt at the first hole, which gave her a half on that green, but thereafter she had every kind of trouble with her mashie shots. At the first hole Mrs. Gavin was over the green and in a trap on her fourth shot. She pitched out of the trap none too well, but made up for the poor shot by holing out the long putt.

The feminine leader did most of her bad playing on the first nine holes when she needed forty-nine strokes to reach the turn. Coming in she was much better and regained some of the lost ground. Facing defeat, she established the sensational shot of the match at the short seventeenth when her tee shot dropped within eight feet of the cup. She finished off this brilliant effort by holing out for a birdie 2.

Marston had only one birdie during the match, this coming at the twelfth, where his second shot landed dead and he holed out for a 3. Threatening Weather and a flurry of rain at noon kept down the crowd somewhat, but at that $250 was realized for the Red Cross.

Mrs. Gavin received a stroke at the first, fourth, sixth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, fifteenth, and sixteenth holes. The actual cards of the players follow:

Mrs. Gavin out.	6	5	6	7	4	6	4	5	6	—49
Marston out	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	—39
Mrs. Gavin in	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	—41 90
Marston in	6	4	3	3	5	5	5	4	3	—38 77

TOP WEIGHT FOR ROAMER.

Andrew Miller's Campaigner Has Honor Place for Paumonok.

Andrew Miller's old campaigner, Roamer, has the honor of top weight in the allotments issued by Handicapper Walter S. Vosburgh, for the Paumonok Handicap, which will be the feature of the opening of the racing season at Jamaica next Thursday. The son of Knight Errant is asked to shoulder 133 pounds over the short distance of six furlongs, and will have to concede four pounds to the brilliant Westy Hogan, which is bracketed with Stromboli, an unlikely starter at 129 pounds.

One of the remarkable features of the weight scale is the lowly position accorded R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s Campfire, a champion as a two-year-old and winner of the Toboggan Handicap as a three-year-old. He is in with 123 pounds and has five horses above him on the list.

In the three-year-old division Mr. Vosburgh has the highest estimate of the abilities of George W. Loft's Papp and W. E. Applegate's Jack Hare, Jr. They are asked to carry 115 pounds, which is four pounds more than is allotted to Luculite, the three-year-old crack of the Belmont Stable. There are sixty-two eligibles for the Paumonok, which has a value of $5,000. The weights follow:

Roamer, 138 pounds; Westy Hogan, 129; Stromboli, 129; Leochares, 126; Ten Point, 125; Campfire, 123; He Will, 121; Hank O'Day, 120; High Noon, 120; Tom McTaggert, 117; Corn Tassel, 117; Kathleen, 115; Kalitan, 115; Papp, 115; Jack Hare, Jr., 115; Pickwick, 114; Sunflash 2d, 113; Luculite, 111; Tea Caddy, 111; Bonnie Dance, 110; Startling, 110; Old Koenig, 110; Diamond Rock, 110; Star Master, 109; Tumbler, 108; Manister Tol, 108; Irma Frank, 107; Naturalist, 107; Wigstone, 107; Rosie O'Grady, 107; High Cost, 106; Old Maid, 105; Mr. Ned, 105; Bellringer, 105; Flags, 105; Bully Boy, 104; Phillipic, 104; Royal Ensign, 104; Columbine, 104; Top Coat, 103; Enfilade, 103; Arrah Go On, 102; Etruscan, 102; Ed. Cudihee, 102; Milkman, 100; Golden King, 100; Yankee Witch, 100; Greek Legend, 98; Green Gold, 98; Turf, 97; Salvestra, 97; Snapdragon, 96; Panaman, 95; Spark, 95; Huttonthorpe, 95; Daedalus, 95; Caddie, 95; Malvolio, 95; Empress, 93; Trophy, 92; Common Law, 92; Shanballymore, 90.

American Association.

Kansas City, 2; St. Paul, 1.
Milwaukee, 9; Minneapolis, 6.

YOUNG TENNIS STAR BEATS OLDER RIVAL

National Boys' Champion Puts Out Favorite in Harlem Open Tourney.

Insurmountable difficulties beset the path of several of the favorites in the continuation of the annual invitation tournament of the Harlem Tennis Club yesterday. Probably the most unexpected was the defeat of H. H. Manchester, the winner of the event a year ago by the national boys' champion, Vincent Richards. This contest furnished some of the most spectacular play of the day, Richards winning by 5—7, 6—1, 7—5, and thereby advancing to the round before the semi-finals.

Two other players, J. S. O'Boyle and William T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia, attained equally advanced positions. In the case of O'Boyle the advance came in the nature of a surprise, for he defeated one of the most formidable of the younger players hereabouts, Benjamin Letson, by the rather one-sided score of 6—2, 6—1.

The contest between Richards and Manchester was a brilliant one. During the first set Manchester managed to get the whip hand, but Richards was undaunted and carried off the second set with whirlwind play. When the third set started Manchester endeavored to make it a quick victory to his credit. When he ran off four games in a row, the match appeared to be almost over, but Richards rallied and his determined stand enabled him to draw up on his rival. Manchester was still leading at 5—3 and in the ninth game was once within a point of match. The winning count, however, proved elusive and Richards finally turned the game to his credit. From then on he played brilliantly and was rewarded with victory at 7—5 in the decisive set.

The match between Letson and O'Boyle had been looked forward to with keen anticipation, but it hardly lived up to expectations. Letson showed the effects of lack of practice, while O'Boyle, on the other hand, was going along at top speed. The former Georgetown player, who is now at the Pelham Bay training station, showed that he possessed a service that would try the nerves of many a stronger player than Letson. It was a high-bounding twist, and Letson was always in difficulties in attempting to handle it.

Letson's game is usually of the net variety, but he found it unavailing against O'Boyle, who possessed a powerful game at the barrier himself. The latter seemed to be a bit quicker in picking his openings for an advance to the net, and, once ensconced in that position, he cut off Letson's drives with sharp volleying that left the New York boy hopelessly out of the contest.

It was hoped that Ward Dawson, the California player, would make his entrance into the tournament yesterday, but after holding the match open for some time the Coast star was defaulted. Dawson is at Pelham Bay training for an Ensign's commission, and as his examinations come within a few days he found it inadvisable to compete in the tournament. The withdrawal of Dawson leaves Tilden and O'Boyle as the two most likely to fight it out in the final round.

It was announced yesterday that the doubles competition would begin on Wednesday.

The summaries:

First Round.—W. J. Kirk defeated C. Isaacs, 6—3, 5—7, 6—4; Cecil Donaldson defeated J. Levis, 6—4, 6—4; L. L. Cook defeated G. Hardie, 6—3, 6—4; W. Collom defeated L. Bry, 6—4, 6—2; H. Galbraith won from Dr. Chapman, by default; Paul Martin defeated A. S. Harkavy, 4—6, 7—5, 9—7.

Second Round.—J. Hathaway won from Ward Dawson, by default; C. Spaeth won from C. Ulrich, by default; Benjamin Letson defeated W. J. Kirk, 7—5, 6—1; T. B. Keene defeated Cecil Donaldson, 6—4, 1—8, 6—3; H. Henson defeated E. Troth, 7—5, 8—6; W. T. Tilden, 2d, defeated W. Collom, 6—3, 6—3; E. J. Clapp defeated A. J. Mooyer, 7—5, 9—7; H. L. Bowman won from J. Weinstein, by default; H. H. Manchester defeated C. Baker, 6—0, 6—2.

Third Round.—J. S. O'Boyle defeated B. Letson, 6—2, 6—1; W. T. Tilden, 2d, defeated H. Henson, 6—0, 6—1; Vincent Richards defeated H. H. Manchester, 5—7, 6—1, 7—5.

VETERAN WALKER WINNER.

Brady Defeats Younger Rivals In Pastime A. C. Meet.

H. J. Brady, a fifty-two-year-old pedestrian of the Pastime A. C., gave a field of younger walkers a surprise yesterday in the handicap members' games of the organization at Macomb's Dam Park by capturing the prize in the two-mile handicap walk. Brady, starting with a handicap of 3 minutes 15 seconds, kept well ahead of his field for the greater part of the distance, and won by about a yard from B. Allen, who had an allowance of 2:45.

W. J. Campion had a successful day, winning two of the six events and finishing third in another.

NEWPORT DEFEATS PELHAM.

Local Naval Reserve Nine Suffers First Setback.

The baseball team of Pelham Bay Naval Training Station suffered its first defeat in eight games yesterday when it was forced to bow to the Newport Naval Reserve nine in an interesting game at Pelham Bay, by the score of 3 to 1. The Newport team, composed mostly of former college stars, bunched four hits in the eighth inning, turning three of them into runs, which gave them the game. The Pelham Bay sailors' lone tally came in the fifth session, when Dick Hennessy, singled, stole second, and tallied on a sizzling single by Saunnier, the Pelham Bay twirler.

The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Newport .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—3	6	1	
Pelham Bay.....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1	5	1	

Batteries—Lindstrom and Murphy; Saunnier and Sanberg.

Free Baseball for Service Men.

Beginning with the game today at the Polo Grounds, Colonel Jacob Ruppert, President of the Yankees, announces that all soldiers and sailors in uniform will be admitted to the Monday games of the American League in New York free of charge. The men in the service, however, will have to pay the war tax of 10 cents. They will be admitted at the press gate entrance.

SCORES OF OTHER GAMES.

At Camp Dix.—Philadelphia Americans, 6; Camp Dix, 6. (Ten innings.)
At Camp Meade.—Washington Americans, 12; Camp Meade, 3.

RUNAWAY ENLIVENS SPEEDWAY MATINEE

A. Bruno's Bay Gelding Bolts with Driver and Loses Chance in a Match Race.

Patrons of the Harlem River Speedway harness matinée were treated to a runaway yesterday in the second Spring meeting of the Road Drivers' Association when A. Bruno's bay gelding Bruno became unmanageable in its 1:09 trot against E. Carpenter's bay mare Catherine P. The animal bolted the full length of the Speedway before finally being brought under control. No damage was done by the runaway other than to cause an abandonment of the event. The accident came after two heats had been trotted, Catherine P. gaining the first and Bruno the second.

Four events were decided in straight heats, and in all but one only two horses started. The exception was the 1:07 trot, which went to four heats before Wood Olcott, a brown horse driven by A. R. Issaeff, was finally awarded the ribbon. Wood Olcott finished second in the first heat, won the second, was second in the third, and won the fourth.

The summaries:

1:09—TROT.

Bruno, b. g., (A. Bruno)	2	1	
Catherine P., b. m., (E. Carpenter)	1	2	

Time—1:11; 1:10.

1:07—TROT.

Wood Olcott, br. h., (A. R. Issaeff)	2	1	2
Olfden, b. g., (W. J. O'Neil)	1	2	3
Courier Boy, b. g., (J. P. Kennedy)	4	3	1
Pavana, blk. g., (L. Albano)	3	4	4

Time—1:07; 1:07; 1:06; 1:07.

1:13—TROTTING AND PACING.

Bessie Baron, b. m., (E. Carpenter)	1	1
Olive Knight, b. m., (S. Dunn)	2	2

Time—1:14; 1:24.

1:10—TROTTING AND PACING.

Oakland Boy, Jr., ches. g., (P. Conroy)	1	1
Exultant, br. h., (R. O. Currie)	2	2

Time—1:17; 1:15.

GOODMAN LEADER IN MEET.

Wins One Event and Runs Second Twice at Games.

Interesting performances were furnished yesterday in the five events which made up the program at the track meet of the Salem-Crescent A. C., held at Macomb's Dam Park. A. Goodman accounted for one victory and second place in two other events. He won the 300-yard handicap run, was beaten by about one foot in the 100-yard dash, and finished second in the running high jump. In the latter event Goodman was credited with an effort of 5 feet 4 inches, equal to the mark of the winner, B. Lauder, but, because Lauder was scratch man, he received first prize.

While at a restaurant the other day a man we met, on hearing we were from Rogers Peet, took delight in showing us a cutaway which after *twenty years of social activity, including five trips to Ireland, was still on the job and going strong.

Hadn't faded a bit and the cloth, buttons, even the original lining, were still in fair condition.

What a backing for that old chorus we sing about the futility of buying two cheap suits, when one good one will long outwear those two.

*Some of our principals think we're imposing too much on the public's credulity (asking them to swallow "twenty years"), still, as long as it's so, why not tell it?

The "finest of the fine" are included among our Panamas.

Every good kind of straw.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.
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The Sporting Goods Store of Expert Personal Service

"Gokey" Hunting Boot—tan waterproofed calf—full winged tip, giving double vamp—light weight and very serviceable $17.00

Studded Climbing Shoe—light, soft and pliable—waterproofed brown leather $6.50

"Elk" Climbing Shoe—flexible sole—also a very good model for canoeing $5.75

An exceptional value in a light weight Hunting Boot—soft tan upper—stout, flexible oak sole, soft toe $9.00

Extra Values In Sport Shoes Priced Closer Than Ordinary In These Times of Soaring Leathers

FOR twenty years we have served and satisfied the sportsman in his footwear. Over this span of time we have established advantageous relations with many of the highest grade manufacturers in America who have responded—and who still respond—to our style and quality standards.

Arm in arm with our reputation for **good** shoes is our economy policy which now, more than ever, we are continually mindful of. We have kept a taut rein on the runaway tendencies of shoe prices—and our present stock and its quotations show how well we are keeping to the middle of the road of non-excessive profits.

10-15-17 Warren Street

Woman's White Calf Boot—Du-Flex soles—rubber heels—one of our smartest models $8.00

White Calf Tennis Shoe—Du-Flex suction soles—suction spring heels. $7.00

A "Gokey" Woman's Model for camping, hunting, and general sport wear—finest tan calfskin $10.00

Woman's Light Weight Tramping Boot in tan—medium height—broad heel—height 7½" .. $7.25

MURAD

THE TURKISH CIGARETTE

18 Cents

It's horse-sense that makes the General prefer Murad.

S. Anargyros Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

INVOKE NEW LAW TO AID RED CROSS DRIVE

Will Ask Direct Subscriptions from Corporations in New $100,000,000 Campaign.

INDUSTRIES ARE CLASSIFIED

Sub-Committees Will Appeal to Employers to Stand Behind Their Men at the Front.

The Committee on Corporation Campaign of the Red Cross, of which Colonel William Boyce Thompson is Chairman and George Whitney Vice Chairman, has taken offices in the Metropolitan Tower and laid out plans to make large collections from corporations toward New York's share of the $100,000,000 minimum Red Cross Fund to be raised in the week beginning May 20.

All corporations in this city will be called upon to subscribe directly to the Red Cross Fund under the new State law which makes it possible to substitute this plan for the method which proved disappointing at the last campaign, of having corporations declare special dividends with the request that the stockholders turn them over to the Red Cross.

Classify Corporations.

The corporations have been classified according to industries and subcommittees appointed to collect funds from each industry. The subcommittees and their Chairmen are as follows:

Food Products—Edwin Sayre.
Retail Merchants—Michael Friedsam and Sol G Rosenbaum.
Wholesale Merchants—J. P. Stevens.
Interior Furnishings—George McNeir.
Jewelry—Harry Larter.
Automobiles—E. R. Tinker.
Hides and Leather—Louis J. Robertson.
Boots and Shoes—Frank S. Flagg.
Petroleum, Oils, Asphalt, and Gas—Walter Jennings.
Mining and Metals—Charles Hayden.
Steel—E. A. S. Clarke.
Exporting and Importing—Joseph P. Grace.
Banking—George F. Baker, Jr.
Insurance—Charles D. Norton.
Cotton Brokers—Edward M. Weld.
Stock Exchange—Donald G. Geddes.

The paper and printing industries, electrical industries, telephone and telegraph, and coal and coke industries are yet to be assigned to Chairmen. Colonel Thompson said yesterday:

"We shall get along very well once we have made it clear to the corporations that it is the right and duty of every corporation to the stockholders to subscribe for the protection of the property in aiding to win the war, and its duty also to the employes who have gone to the front, leaving their all behind.

"I think we should look at it in this way: Every large employer has an asset in each man who goes to the front. When he returns to his post in most cases he will be a much better man all around. His ideas will have been broadened, his character will have been stiffened, his physique greatly strengthened and he will be grounded as nothing else could ground him in what this country means to its sons.

Deems Veteran a Better Man.

"Our young men who went to the civil war—our fathers and grandfathers—did not have the care that our boys over there are going to have. We have progressed greatly in the last fifty-odd years, but when those lads came back home after Appomattox it was soon realized that they had been making real men at the front in those trying years in the 'sixties.' A new and virile element was emptied into the business world, and experiences of active service gave us men of more intelligent, self-reliant men. History will repeat itself. Better men are coming back when the war is over if they survive the battle shock and wounds and disease.

"I should not be necessary to talk very long to a head of a corporation in these days of expanding vision and advanced ideas to convince those in charge of its affairs that the interest of its stockholders will be greatly strengthened by following the men into their family circles, to the training camps, and to the trenches with relief in every way, so that they will come back convinced that their employers have stood by them, and that everything that was possible was done to help their cause. All this makes for good public service, and it makes for good citizenship. It makes a great deal of difference when a man in fighting for his country to know that the man he has been working for is fighting for him."

The legality of direct contributions from corporations is discussed in this statement from the committee:

"In the first place, the President, as said in his proclamation, referring to the Red Cross: 'It is recognized by law and international conventions as a public instrumentality for war relief.'

"In the second place, the Legislatures of New York and New Jersey have each passed a law recognizing the right of a corporation to make subscriptions for instrumentalities for the carrying on of the war, which means the Red Cross, as such, and have written into the law the inherent duty of the corporation to subscribe for its own protection.

"In the third place, eminent lawyers have been consulted, so as to leave directors absolutely free in their minds as to their legal right to make these contributions without encountering the slightest danger from an action by any dissatisfied stockholders. These opinions will be laid before the corporations before the drive begins."

Women to Aid Campaign.

A great many women are now being mustered into the army which will undertake to raise the $25,000,000 that forms the quota that is to come from Greater New York. These women are being assigned to parts of the city where they can render the most effective service. "Every woman to her own sector" is the principle upon which the directors of the drive, at the Clearing House for War Work Volunteers, at 4 East Thirty-ninth Street, are distributing the workers in the campaign.

By this method every woman who will solicit contributions for the war fund will be assigned to duty in the part of the city with which she is most familiar and where personal acquaintance is likely to have the most telling effect. Women who have households to look after and are limited as to the time they can give for the work will be assigned to their home districts, where they can be of the most service without neglecting their personal responsibilities. The Assembly District boundaries have been taken as the basis of the organization and there will be a Red Cross leader for each district. Women who want to enlist for the period of the Red Cross drive may do so by getting in touch with Miss Bernays at headquarters.

Already the following organizations have signified their willingness to furnish teams for the house-to-house canvass:

The Woman's Suffrage Party of Queens, Miss Nellie Smith, Captain.
Philemon Society of Staten Island, Miss Bessie C. Hodge, Captain.
Hudson Guild, Mrs. Alexander Bing, two teams.
Harlem Council of Women, Mrs. F. A. Halsey, Captain.
Women's Municipal League of the City of New York, Mrs. Laurent Oppenheim, two teams.
Y. W. C. A., Miss Blanche Morrell, several teams.
Pen and Brush Club, Miss Dyett, two teams.
Ladies' Christian Union.
Widowed Mothers' Fund Association.
Columbia University Committee on War Women's War Work, Miss Virginia Newcomb, thirty-two teams.
Parks and Playgrounds Association.
Women's Naval Service, Mrs. William C. Demorest.
Federation for Child Study.

The Manhattan Council of Girl Scouts and the Women's Conference of the Society for Ethical Culture have also pledged their co-operation for the drive.

Red Cross Workers to Give a Ball.

The Allied Theatrical and Motion Picture Team, which has in charge the work of covering the theatres during the forthcoming Red Cross drive, will give a ball at the Hotel Astor on Saturday night, May 25. The first ticket has been sold to Louis Wallick for $1,000.

RED CROSS WAR WORK A RECORD IN APRIL

Hospital and Rest System in France Enlarged and Brought to the Highest Efficiency.

PARIS, May 11.—The work accomplished by the American Red Cross in April surpassed all records of the organization since it took up its activities in France. Food and drink were supplied to American soldiers on the way from ports of entry in France to the various camps. Nine rest stations on the American lines of communication and seven canteens on the French lines provided 408,000 meals. Nine metropolitan canteens served 454,000 meals.

A complete new hospital with 200 beds was established in a château immediately behind the front. A hospital of 500 beds is being erected at a famous race track near Paris. Three more dispensaries have been opened at ports. Eighty beds have been added to an American hospital in Paris, 75 at Neuilly, and 100 at Military Hospital No. 1, besides 100 at Military Hospital No. 2 and 60 at Military Hospital No. 3.

Convalescent homes have been opened at Cannes and Biarritz. Nineteen artificial arms and 160 artificial legs were distributed gratis. Much assistance was given to a large number of French hospitals, with special attention for those containing American wounded. These hospitals received 543 boxes, containing 2,500 surgical instruments, 1,000 mattresses, 4,500 pillows, 4,592 sheets, 1,200 sweaters, 325 beds, 10,538 suits of underwear, 1,456 blankets, and 1,200 shirts.

For Americans at the front there was completed a shower-bath establishment, with equipment for removing vermin, which was put into operation in six days. It has a capacity of 25,000 men weekly. Two laundries were installed at aviation camps, of sufficient size to wash the clothes of 1,000 men weekly. Six field kitchens furnished food to soldiers going to and returning from the battlefield. Each has a capacity of 5,000 men daily.

The Red Cross in the month distributed 631,000 bags of tobacco and packages of cigarettes. It operated fourteen farms at American hospital centres.

In the field service section fourteen traveling canteens supplied 425,000 hot drinks. Six canteens in the advanced zone of the French army furnished food, drinks, and supplies of all kinds free for 450,000 American, French, and British soldiers. At one of these canteens, situated a short distance behind the lines, American soldiers gather nightly to smoke, play games, write letters, and read books, magazines, and American and English newspapers.

The hospital huts contain clubrooms for the nurses, the enlisted personnel, and convalescents. They were built by the Red Cross, but have been operated by the Young Men's Christian Association. Under an arrangement just concluded, the Y. M. C. A. withdraws from all hospitals, the Red Cross assuming all responsibility for activities of whatever nature there.

DU PONT AID FOR RED CROSS

Dividend of 2 Per Cent. Declared to Help the Coming Campaign.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 12.—A Red Cross dividend amounting to $1,177,084 has been declared by E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., on its common stock to aid the Red Cross drive, which begins on May 20. It is payable on May 18 to stockholders of record May 8. This dividend is for 2 per cent., the largest amount yet set aside by any corporation to help America win the war against Germany.

The du Pont Company was among the first last year to adopt this idea of corporation dividends for Red Cross purposes and officials of this company got credit for originating the plan. At that time dividends of only 1 per cent. were declared, but the du Pont Directors believe that there is no work for humanity more important than the work the Red Cross is doing in this world-war. The question of increasing the dividend received serious consideration as soon as plans for the coming campaign began to mature. It is expected that virtually all of the dividend checks will be turned into the Red Cross fund by their recipients.

The distribution is to be made early this year so that every one will have the funds in hand at the beginning of the campaign, thus avoiding some of the complications caused last year by the receipt of checks after the regular contributions had been made.

'BIFF! BANG!' A NAVY COMEDY

Actors Who Are Now in War Service to Give a Benefit.

Rehearsals will be held every day this week for "Biff! Bang!" the musical comedy which the naval recruits of Pelham Bay station will present at the Century Theatre for a week's engagement. About 100 recruits, many of them not unknown to Broadway, will be seen in the piece, and of this number just half will don skirts. The music has been written by Chief Bandmaster William Schroeder, and the book and lyrics are by Joseph Fields, son of Lew Fields; William Israel, Robert Cohen, Frank Mills, Philip Lunning, and Jack Meagher. Yeoman Dunning, formerly a Shubert stage manager, is staging the piece.

No less a person than Jack Pickford, who recently joined the navy, will be in the cast, and another will be Robert Mantell, Jr. Still others will be Hugh Dillman, Georgie Lane, Willis Clare, Henry Levey, George Wulfing, David Quixano, Arthur Lyeckser, Sam Baumel, William Kipp, Jimmie Kipp, Robert Fischer, George Robinson, and Harry Davis, Jr. The Pelham Bay band and the camp's symphony orchestra will also contribute to the entertainment.

The Century stage and the Hippodrome will be used this week for ensemble rehearsals. Six night performances and four matinées will be given at the Century, the engagement beginning with a matinée Memorial Day, May 30.

MOVIE MOONSHINERS RIDE IN LIMOUSINES

Roscoe Arbuckle Raids a Mountain Still in Up-to-Date Fashion.

BAD MEN "BITE THE DUST"

Impossible Characters in "Toys of Fate"—Mme. Petrova in "The Life Mask."

Ragtime that pretends to be nothing but ragtime and succeeds in being first-class ragtime is superior, in the opinion of many, to grand opera that pretends to be the highest musical accomplishment and falls markedly short of its goal, and, in the same way, moving picture farce, though of the most broad and burlesque variety, may be superior to more assuming drama. Those who agree with this point of view will prefer Roscoe Arbuckle's absurd comedy, "Moonshine," which had its first showing at the Rialto yesterday, to Mme. Petrova in "The Life Mask," at the same theatre; Mme. Nazimova in "Toys of Fate" at the Strand, and—except for his faithful followers—to William S. Hart in "Selfish Yates" at the Rivoli.

"Moonshine" is a roughhouse farce, much better than slapstick comedy, and it is that from its first picture to the last. Its frankness about itself is part of its amusement. A caption thrown on the screen at the beginning announces that the scene is laid in "The Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia—made in California," where, as everybody knows, Mr. Arbuckle usually works. From this announcement the action goes on with a hop, skip, and jump, introducing first "Jud Owens, a typical movie moonshiner," whose immediate concern, of course, is a desperate feud. The feud comes to a quick conclusion, however, when Jud shoots his sole remaining enemy and remarks, "There, that's the last of the Gillettes—we can now live in safety."

The moonshiners, all fearfully and wonderfully "typical," have an underground still that, for size and completeness of equipment, would make the average "civilized" distillery look like a small-town hard cider plant, and to this comes "Fatty" Arbuckle, riding in a limousine and wearing a monocle, in the guise of a revenue officer. He brings a squad of deputies with him, a hundred or more, all of whom pour out of the limousine behind him looking as if they had just had a comfortable ride. The fool-play goes on, getting more and more foolish, until "Fatty" bends the barrel of his rifle so that he can shoot the last of the moonshiners around a corner, and only occasionally does the ridiculousness fall flat. "Moonshine" was made to make spectators laugh, and it certainly succeeded yesterday.

Nazimova in "Toys of Fate."

Mme. Nazimova in "Toys of Fate," at the Strand leaves little, if anything, to be desired in the matter of acting, and all of those in her support are exceptionally good; but the play is not the thing it should be. It misses as a serious drama because of its impossibilities of character and coincidence, and it falls to be a good melodrama because in so many places it tries to be a serious drama. The story is about a gypsy girl whose mother committed suicide after a wealthy roué had lured her from the gypsies and then deserted her. The daughter, twenty years later, meets the same man, who again puts his powers of lurement to work with the same success.

Many complications of plot develop; there is a villain, a hero, a number of other made-to-order characters, and, finally, a most artificial happy ending. Many persons will wonder why Nazimova, who chose to play Ibsen's masterpieces at the Plymouth Theatre this season, selected such a play as "Toys of Fate" for the screen. Can it be that she hasn't much respect for the movies?

Mme. Petrova's play at the Rialto is lacking in the same general way as Nazimova's. It simply does not convince one that it is either first class melodrama or serious drama. Mme. Petrova is undoubtedly capable of good screen acting, and she succeeds to a degree in her latest vehicle, but the vehicle does not carry her very far. It is described as a mystery play, and the plot seeks to create suspense by throwing suspicion of murder upon the heroine, although the spectators do not know in advance who will be arbitrarily selected as the murderer, they know that it will not be the heroine.

Hart in More Gun Play.

William S. Hart, at the Rivoli, is in a familiar rôle, that of the wicked man who reforms, and his new play has plenty of gun play and other action to delight the regular Hartfans. There is no doubt that Hart can do well the part he almost invariably plays, but one would think that artistic ambition, if nothing else, would prompt him to try something different.

The Rialto Orchestra ambitiously played Paul Dukas's "The Apprentice of the Sorcerer" as its overture at yesterday's opening and thereby added to its remarkable achievements. The dramatic exposition of the piece by Regan Hughston was effective and added to the success of the orchestra by putting the audience into a mood and mind for

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TOLSTOY, THE APOSTLE OF DEMOCRACY, by Professor Charles F. Horn of the College of the City of New York, at the Y. M. C. A., East Side Branch, 153 East 86th St.

Saturday.

FIBRE PLANTS AND THEIR CULTIVATION, by Lyster H. Dewey, Lecture Hall, Museum Building, New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, 4 P. M.
THE MAKING OF AN AMERICAN, by Alexander Rosen, at the Educational Alliance, 107 East Broadway. Illustrated by stereopticon views.

THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES

Note.—All lectures, unless otherwise specified, begin at 8:15 P. M.

Monday.

STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE AND THE PLACE OF WAR IN LIFE, by Dr. James J. Walsh, general meeting, New York Academy of Sciences, American Museum of Natural History.
BELGIUM, PAST AND PRESENT, by Miss Helen Harrington, at P. S. 43, Hudson and Grove Sts. Illustrated by stereopticon views.
JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND, by Harry C. Saxander, at P. S. 40, 156th St. and St. Nicholas Av. Illustrated by stereopticon views.
FRANKLIN THE PRACTICAL MAN OF AFFAIRS, the last of a course of six lectures on "Eminent Statesmen," by Dr. Thomas McTiernan, at P. S. 62, Hester, Essex, and Norfolk Sts. Special motion pictures from the Ford Motor Company to be shown.
THE AIRPLANE AND ITS DEVELOPMENT, by E. Adrian Van Muffling, at Pilgrim Hall, 66th St. and Broadway. Illustrated by stereopticon views.
HOW AMERICA GOT INTO THIS WAR, (the last of a course of six lectures on "America and Her Foreign Relations,") by Professor Wilbur C. Guthrie, at P. S. 165, 225 West 108th St., east of Broadway.
AMERICA IN TURKEY, by Bedros K. Apellan, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th Sts. Illustrated by stereopticon views.
HOW TO VOTE, by Miss Jennie M. Davis, at Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Road.
JAMAICA, by Morris A. Lunn, at P. S. 46, 190th St., between Bainbridge and Briggs Avs. Illustrated by motion pictures.

Tuesday.

FIELD NOTES ON THE BIRDS OF TRINIDAD, by Gerald H. Thayer. Illustrated by specimens. Bird studies by other members. American Museum of Natural History, 8 P. M.
BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CLASSIFICATION OF FLOWERING PLANTS, by Dr. A. Gundersen. Illustrated by lantern slides, Torrey Botanical Club, American Museum of Natural History.
IVAN TURGENEV, ART'S READING OF LIFE AND NATURE, (the last of a course of three lectures on "Notable Men of Modern European Letters,") by Louis U. Wilkinson, at P. S. 66, 88th St., east of 1st Av.
NATIONAL SONGS OF MANY LANDS, by Arthur P. Brooks, at P. S. 132, 182d St. and Wadsworth Av. Illustrated by vocal and instrumental selections.
SHAKESPEARE'S HAMLET, by Frederick Paulding, at the American Museum of Natural History, 77th St. and Central Park West.
CONSTANTINOPLE, by Dr. Raphael Constantinople, at the Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St. Illustrated by stereopticon views.
REPERTOIRE OF OLD SONGS, INCLUDING SCOTTISH AND IRISH BALLADS, by Grace Carroll, at Wadleigh High School, 115th St., west of 7th Av. Additional lecture and special local night.
OUR NEW POSSESSIONS IN THE WEST INDIES—THE AMERICAN VIRGIN ISLANDS, by Roy Waldo Miner, at P. S. 54, Intervale Av., Freeman and Chisholm Sts. Illustrated by stereopticon views.
SYRIA AND PALESTINE, by Louis G. S. Leary, at St. Anselm's Hall, Tinton Av., near 155th St. Illustrated by stereopticon views.
CALIFORNIA, by Robert G. Weyh, Jr., at P. S. 56, 207th St., near Hull Av. Illustrated by stereopticon views.
VERDI AND HIS PRINCIPAL OPERAS, by Francesco Maglioco, at P. S. 45, (Italian.) 189th and Hoffman Sts.
MODERN GREECE, ITS CONDITION AND OUTLOOK, by Miss Josephine H. Short, at the Y. C. A., 5 Protectory, Van Nest. Additional lecture.

Wednesday.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.
HOW TO PROTECT OUR GREATEST CITY AGAINST CONFLAGRATION, by Putnam A. Bates, at P. S. 101, 111th St., west of Lexington Av. Illustrated by stereopticon views.
CURRENT EVENTS, by Nelson P. Mead, at Great Hall, Cooper Institute, 8th St. and 4th Av.
CHARLES DICKENS, (the last of a course of 11 lectures on "Masters of Comedy,") by J. G. Carter Troop, formerly of Chicago University, at the New York Public Library, Hamilton Grange Branch, 505 West 145th St.
FOLKSONGS OF MANY LANDS, by Mrs. Bertha Hirsh, at the Young Women's Hebrew Association, 31 West 110th St. Illustrated by songs.

Thursday.

INSECTS USED AS FOOD BY AFRICAN NATIVES, by Dr. J. Bequaert, "Collecting on Mont Blanc, Switzerland," by William T. Bather; "Interesting Lepidoptera," by Jacob Doll, Brooklyn Entomological Society, Central Museum, Brooklyn, 8 P. M.
SUBMARINES, by Charles L. Harrington, at the Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, 16th and 17th Sts. Illustrated by motion pictures. Additional lecture.

Friday.

DIATOMS AND DESMIDS, by Robert Hagelstein; "Collecting Apparatus," by James Walker; "Infusoria and Algae," by Roy M. Allen. Symposium on pond

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25763.—In Bankruptcy.—HARRY FRIEDMAN and MEYER KORNFIELD, Bankrupts.
Harry Friedman and Meyer Kornfield, individually and as copartners trading as Harry & Mike, were duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 22nd, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on May 23rd, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25655.—In Bankruptcy.—NATHAN J. MILLER, (correct name Isaac Miller), Bankrupt.
Nathan J. Miller (correct name Nathan I. Miller) was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 26, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on May 22, 1918, at 3:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 25878.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH A. HYMAN, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on May 8th, 1918, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on May 23rd, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
MACGUINE COXE, Referee Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25867.—In Bankruptcy.—BERNHARD A. BUGE, Bankrupt.
Bernhard A. Buge was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 7th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on May 23rd, 1918, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankrupt

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President. B. C. Franck, Secretary.

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HISTORY OF AN EVIL LIFE.

The Liberal Frankfurter Zeitung, though admitting that the treaty with Rumania is not in keeping with that resolution, greets it with satisfaction. —GEORGE RENWICK'S dispatch in yesterday's TIMES.

The resolution Mr. RENWICK refers to is the Reichstag resolution solemnly disclaiming any intention to make annexations. That resolution is as dead as JULIUS CÆSAR now, and it never was alive in Germany; yet what a life it had outside of Germany! A pernicious life; it throve lustily among pacifists and dullards in the United States, England, France, Russia, and Italy; it had the growth of JONAH'S gourd among the traitors and seditionaries in those countries. Everywhere it was pointed to as proof that we needed only to stop this wicked fighting and get comfortably around a table with Germany, and all misunderstandings would be smoothed away. For awhile it was uphill work for common sense to get her word in, to make men hear that the resolution meant nothing, that Germany could not be negotiated with until she had been beaten.

Life! It had a lusty life, outside of Germany. It lived stalwartly in Russia. It was on July 19 that the Reichstag adopted that resolution, and it was on July 23 that the All-Russian Soviet, then under KERENSKY'S control, issued to its armies the proclamation beginning:

> Fellow-Soldiers: One of our armies has wavered, its regiments have fled before the enemy. Part of our front has been broken. Emperor WILLIAM'S hordes, which have moved forward, are bringing with them death and destruction.

It had a great life, for a time, in Italy. The glad news that the Reichstag had pledged Germany to make no annexations, that the Kaiser had accepted the resolution through Chancellor MICHAELIS, went through the Italian army in the Alps like quicksilver. The pacifist and the Socialist went along with it, saying everywhere, "Why go on fighting? The "Germans don't want to fight any "more than you do. Lay down your "arms, the Germans will do the same, "and then there will be an honorable "peace, with no annexations on either "side." On Oct. 24, in the Alps, the resolution of July 19 completed its fatal work, and, in the form of a German army, swept like a whirlwind through the Italian soldiers and down into the plains of Italy, carrying with it the usual atrocities, the usual slavery of the old men, women, and children it encountered in its path.

It had a brave life in England, France, and the United States; no lie ever had a braver. But in these countries there was always a steady majority which kept its head. The lie of July 19 was not yet done with its work in Russia; even after the fall of Riga the deluded Soviets went on trusting to it, believing that they had the clue to what was going on in the minds of the German people, that all they had to do was to lay down their arms, and then, if the German militarists should give the order to fire on them, the German people would rise and enforce its declaration of July 19. So they gave the supreme proof of their trust by disbanding the Russian Army; and German troops have been cutting Russia's arteries ever since, to the accompaniment of joyful applause from all Germany.

And now the resolution, which never had a life in Germany, but had such a glorious life elsewhere while it lasted, is as dead everywhere as in Germany. Ukraine and Rumania slew it; there is none so dense as to give it the pretense of belief. "Democratic journals like the Tageblatt," says Mr. RENWICK, "register their approval of this use of force," in Rumania. No one objects, in Germany. As for Ukraine, there are uneasy voices in Berlin, but only on the ground of expediency; it is, perhaps, unsafe to goad the Ukrainians too far into madness.

Why was it so sure, from the first, that the resolution of July 19 had no real life in Germany, could only have a life outside? Because, even if the Reichstag meant it, the Reichstag's declaration was worthless. Civilians have ceased to have any part in the decision of Germany's policies, except what the Generals let them have. The decisions of civilians, of lawmakers, of statesmen, mean nothing unless they please the soldiers and are approved by them. Constitutional government is becoming only a form in Germany; the absolute despotism of the Middle Ages is returning there, and it makes no difference what Reichstags may resolve or say or do. It may "resolute till the cows come home," and still its resolutions will mean nothing unless the Vehmegericht of Potsdam stamps them "O. K." "When an agreement on anything is reached between those two factors," (the nominal Government and the Generals,) "it is only achieved by the Government giving way." So said NOSKE, Socialist Deputy, in the Main Committee of the Reichstag last Wednesday; and he added: "There is "no getting away from the impression that Germany is again under "absolute rule." Let us pay the Reichstag the compliment of agreeing, for argument's sake, that the resolution of July 19 was not an intentional fraud, that the Reichstag really meant it at the time, and then comes the inevitable question: What difference does that make? What has the Reichstag got to do with it?

AT THE PRIMROSE LEAGUE.

Leveler, demagogue, red radical, revolutionist, confiscator, despoiler of Dukes, throttler of the House of Lords, destroyer of all that was venerable and conservative in old England—what word was too rasping, what criticism was too violent to be thrown, in honest, sincere anger, by most of the "upper" and middle classes at DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, the Welsh cobbler's ward? From, say, 1909 to the war he was the most hated man in England. Now Lord CURZON panegyrizes him before the Primrose League, the quintessence once of the aristocratic and conservative beliefs of Great Britain.

There could be no greater praise for the conservative classes or for LLOYD GEORGE. Is he the best man to beat Germany, to save England and civilization? Then what does anybody care for his past policies?

THE BATTLE OF THE RESERVES.

A new "drive" for the strategic railway centre of Amiens and even more vigorous attacks in the Ypres sector may be expected from the Germans, in the judgment of the British Director of Military Operations. "The bulk of the German re- "serves is still in rear of the Somme "front," he says, "and it must be as- "sumed that the enemy's big main "effort will be in that direction." There has been enough clear weather recently on the western front for methodical air reconnoissance, and it has not been difficult to ascertain where troops are massed in the rear on both sides. Unless the Germans abandon their first design to drive through at the point where the French and British armies are linked up, or in that vicinity, there will be no diversion of troops from the Somme front to the north. Moreover, the Germans have to be on their guard against a great counterstroke by General FOCH southeast of Amiens, for there the French have done significant "nibbling."

A resumption of wave assaults by the Germans in the Ypres sector, and particularly in the Kemmel hills, has been predicted, on the theory that they must push on or confess failure by retiring. They cannot dig in and remain where they are without exposure to conditions that might prove more damaging than retirement to chosen defenses. In their present lines the Germans are contending with difficulties of supply, and they do not know when reserves will give the Allies a considerable superiority over them. They cannot afford to be driven back in the north while most of their divisions are massed along the Somme. There seems to be no alternative to continuing the advance toward the Hazebrouck-Ypres railway, whatever the cost.

The British Director of Military Operations states nothing new when he says that "the end of the battle "will come when one side exhausts "its reserves or reaches the end of "its resources." That time may not be long postponed. The next move in the German offensive should bring it appreciably near. There can be no doubt that French and British losses since March 21 have been less than those of the enemy. A week ago the British military representative at Washington estimated Field Marshal HAIG'S casualties at 250,000. To these must be added the losses of the past week, which are given as 40,004, bringing the total near 300,000. There is no way of estimating the cost of the great battle to the French, but they, too, must have lost heavily. As the Germans have nearly always attacked, their butcher's bill is enormous.

The question of reserves would seem to be of more serious concern to the Germans. There is a factor that operates to the advantage of the Allies: that is, the constant reinforcement of their lines by the Americans and Italians, whose fighting material is of the most promising character. Every day brings more American battalions to the port of disembarkation; every day more troops trained in France are going to the front. It is said that 250,000 Italians are now available, and this number will be doubled. It has been officially stated that there are now 500,000 Americans in France. In the matter of reserves time will fight for the Allies. As the Bulgarians are satisfied with the ground they hold, and, moreover, have to consider an Anglo-French offensive in Macedonia; as the Turks are tied to enterprises in Asia Minor and to Constantinople, and as the Austrians are vehemently opposed to fighting on the western front, Germany must find her reserves at home, and the supply is not inexhaustible.

WHY MR. HILLQUIT?

Notices have been sent out directing the attention of woman voters to a meeting to be held "under the "auspices of the Woman Suffrage "Party," at which four speakers, one representing each political party, will expound their respective doctrines. The Democratic Party is to be represented by Senator ROBERT F. WAGNER, the Republican Party by Senator ALBERT OTTINGER, the Prohibition Party by Dr. RALPH METERS, and the Socialist Party by MORRIS HILLQUIT. The notice thus exhorts the woman voters:

> You must decide whether you are Republicans, Democrats, Socialists, or Prohibitionists if you are going to enroll on May 25.

MORRIS HILLQUIT is a man of much ability. All last year he was devoting that ability to the job of building a backfire against the United States in its war with Germany. "Under "the auspices of the Woman Suf- "frage Party" the woman voters of all parties are invited to come and hear him as if he stood on precisely the same footing as Senator WAGNER, Senator OTTINGER, and Dr. METERS, in respect to loyalty. This appears to indicate that the Woman Suffrage Party sees nothing in Mr. HILLQUIT'S opposition to the course of his country in time of war which makes it inadvisable to invite prospective voters to hear him talk.

The answer will presumably be that Mr. HILLQUIT is invited to talk, not on the war, but on socialism. The Woman Suffrage Party might easily have got a Socialist speaker who had not made himself obnoxious to patriotic Americans by his open and excessively clever work against the cause of his country in time of war. It would be too much to expect these ladies to invite an out-and-out American like Mr. SPARGO or Mr. RUSSELL—both of whom are brilliant expounders of socialism—because they have been read out, or have read themselves out, of the disloyal political party that Mr. HILLQUIT and Mr. BERGER control. But they could have found Socialists in good party standing who have not been guilty of obstructing this nation in its war. Congressman MEYER LONDON is such a Socialist. They picked out Mr. HILLQUIT either because they preferred him in spite of his unpatriotic course, or because they actually regard the war as a matter of opinion, on which individuals calling themselves Americans may properly differ; because in their minds it affixes no stigma on a man that he should be an ingenious obstructionist of his country's cause.

A REPRESENTATIVE AUSTRIAN.

Since one of Count CZERNIN'S latest Pecksniffisms was the grabbing of Rumanian territory by way of "correction" of frontiers, and not at all by annexation, after the ruder German manner, it may interest students of the high Austrian, in Count OTTOCAR'S case, the high Bohemian, aristocracy, and students of the Count himself, become so familiar a figure in the last fifteen or sixteen months, to recall a Rumanian "appreciation" of him. The Count was Minister at Bucharest up to midsummer of 1916. His appreciator is TAKE JONESCU, one of the most famous and democratic of Rumanian statesmen and the editor of La Roumanie.

"Count CZERNIN," wrote Mr. JONESCU, "is a thoroughly typical Austrian." The student of Hapsburgian whimsicalities is sure that there is no such thing as "Austria," or an "Austrian." "Austria" is a piece of "Asia," Vienna wits will have told him long ago, and an Austrian nation or people is not. Therefore, there cannot be such a thing as an "Austrian." Ah, but there is, as Mr. WICKHAM STEED had assured us before Mr. JONESCU. There is the aristocratic-bureaucratic clique, compact of all nations, living on the Hapsburg doorstep. "These people," says Mr. JONESCU, "speak German "among themselves, but their men- "tality is not German. Whether "they be of Czech, Polish, Italian, "Croat, or German origin, they are, "in fact, neither Czechs, Poles, Ital- "ians, Croats, nor Germans. Until "lately they might even be of Magyar "origin, and yet no true Magyars. "These people, the members of this "little clique, are Austrians. They "are, indeed, the only Austrians in "the world. Their essential charac- "teristic is a lack of real intel- "ligence."

They have charming manners, and a cunning which takes the place of intelligence. This is no new picture of bureaucratic Vienna. Mr. JONESCU found Count CZERNIN "a very representative Austrian," of delightful manners. "His intelligence is of the "most rudimentary order, but cun- "ning supplies its place sometimes, "even to advantage." Moreover, he has a sense of humor, not too exalted, if it be judged by his remark, not too new, to a Bulgarian diplomatist:

> Neither you nor I will ever be good diplomatists; I, because I never lie; you, because you never speak the truth.

Did the Bulgarian have the presence of mind to murmur: "What, never?" Was the Count speaking the truth, or merely being polite, when he told Mr. JONESCU in the early days of war:

> You will go to war with us. It is both your interest and your duty. Why, if I were a Rumanian I should attack Austria, and I do not see why you should not do what I would do in your place.

Queer talk for an Austro-Hungarian diplomatist, no matter how "cunning." Mr. JONESCU has said, however, that the "Austrians" are not "as simple as they pretend to be." Was it simplicity, or an affectation of candor, or a fit of veracity that caused Count CZERNIN to tell Mr. JONESCU that "this will be a war of "extermination. If we win, we shall "suppress Rumania. If we are beaten, "there will be no more Austria- "Hungary."

Is there much Austria-Hungary left now, albeit Rumania has been repressed and not suppressed? But it is not the Count's blundering into prophecy that interests, it is his character as "a thoroughly typical Austrian," a fine specimen of his caste, agreeable, shallow, sly folks, with "a certain veneer of omniscience that hides a deplorable vacuum."

THE FORTY CLIVES.

Not less than forty members of the Republican State Committee, it was said last night, are drawing pay from the State.—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Governor WHITMAN, Chairman GLYNN, and the Republican State Committee must be astonished at their own moderation. Only forty on the payroll? The force of political altruism could and can no further go!

OUR LABOR MEN ABROAD.

The American Labor Mission has just been visiting the American front. It is due to them and to Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS, whose constant warm patriotism and far-sighted, statesmanlike wisdom in this war have been of notable service to the United States in many ways, to say that the refusal of the American labor men to have anything to do with the German Socialists has also been a good service to the foes of Germany.

Unfortunately, the French official Socialists have kept up since the war began, and in spite of many disappointments, the illusion that at an "international" conference they might persuade the German Socialists that their countries must overthrow militarism. The German majority Socialists are mere tools of the Kaiser. The humbug Stockholm Conference was officially instructed and conducted, so far as the Socialist delegates of the Central Powers were concerned. Austrian, Bulgarian, and German Socialists were alike annexationists and thoroughly committed to the policy of the military caste. They play the tune ordered by the Government. A Socialist international conference can of necessity be only a trap set by the Central Powers, whose Socialists seek to dupe the Entente Socialists, yet the French official Socialists have been hoping and working for another international conference; and apparently they can't understand why our labor men in Paris this week, like the British Labor Party, reject the idea. "To give them our hand now," said one of the American delegates, "would "be looked upon by them as a sign "of weakness." "I would sooner go to visit the Devil in Hell," bluntly says the British Minister of Labor, than meet the Kaiser's Socialists.

When the majority German Socialists cease to be imperialists, when Germany ceases to be a militarist State, then her Social Democrats can meet the labor men of Great Britain and the United States on equal and honest terms. Not till then.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Too Many Fliers Are Killed.

Almost every day of the week it is necessary for the newspapers to record the death of one or several of the young men under instruction in our training camps for war service as aviators. That some "casualties" of this sort are inevitable is probably true, but their frequency gives excuse for something between a suspicion and a belief that the care taken in selecting pupils for these schools is not what it might be—that the examiners are not utilising to the full the means which science could provide for determining capacity for success in this particular employment.

The candidates are, indeed, rigorously tested, but it is only too evident that the tests are not sufficient, and that the real elimination of the unfit is the rough and cruel one of "nature"—killing them off, that is, and going on with the survivors.

The airplane is a machine differing from any other hitherto used by human beings for purposes of transportation. Its peculiarity is that it moves in three dimensions instead of two. As a result its management is something entirely new in human experience, and the aviator gets almost no such help from his ancestors in the shape of inherited readiness for training as he does, say, in the handling of horses or boats. His life depends on a promptness of muscular response to nervous impulse which by no means all men possess, and, for those that lack it to start with, it is entirely unattainable. The last, and not long delayed, "accident" in a series of fast following mishaps is sure to terminate their aerial careers.

The modern psychologist has in his laboratory devices by which he can determine with certainty, among other things, whether or not a man has the speed in reaction to stimuli that is essential even to an approach to safety—and efficiency—in aviation, and if these devices were all, and expertly, used the number of these lamentable and expensive little tragedies would be much cut down. But such an utterly unpractical person has the psychologist been until recently that it is little wonder that his new powers do not yet get the recognition they deserve. They will get it in time, to the great advantage of every trade, profession, and art.

This Duty Rests on Us All.

According to statements made by the woman doctor who repeated at Vassar College an equally absurd and outrageous story about Red Cross nurses returning from France, she told what she had heard, not as true, but as something to be investigated, and told it not to the Vassar students, but to the President of the college. Accepting these assertions as correct—and they have not been denied—it is a pity that so much of editorial and other energy has been wasted in scolding the woman doctor as a distributer of sensational slanders of a sort calculated to interfere with the conduct of the war.

If she deserved any scolding at all—and according to her own account of the episode she did deserve some—it was not for telling what she had heard, but for not making, when she heard it, an instant endeavor herself to trace the miserable fabrication to its unquestionable starting point in the mind of a pro-German propagandist.

That is a duty which, in all such cases, rests upon us all. It is not enough to advise people, as the Grand Jury did, to refrain from repeating tales like this one about the nurses. They should also be urged, or commanded, whenever there comes to their ears one of these rumors of disaster or evil deeds, to insist that their informant give his or her authority for it, and then to follow the story back from one circulator to another as far as opportunity permits. By the exercise of intelligence and persistence, information not infrequently can be secured that will prove deeply interesting to the Federal officials whose business it is to attend to such matters. Then vigorous action will follow, and somebody will go to jail, or to an internment camp, where that somebody belongs.

That, at least, is what can be expected to happen, and it often has happened. Sometimes, unfortunately, the action taken by these officials is not as vigorous as it might be. For instance, in one of the nearby suburbs, they went to a man's house the other day and seized and took away a fine large portrait of the Kaiser that was hanging quite harmless on the wall. But with regard to what was indicated by the possession of such a picture they did nothing at all. That showed an astonishingly weak sense of relative values—and relative dangers.

A Precedent Worth Imitating.

Somebody with a good memory has recalled an incident in American history that will provide an admirable precedent for action in case the so-called Irish Mission, in misguided contemplation, with the Lord Mayor of Dublin as head, should be permitted to cross the Atlantic.

In 1876, while General GRANT was President, CHARLES STEWART PARNELL, an Irishman of a very different stamp from the anti-conscriptionists of today, came over to the United States as a representative and spokesman of his party. His announced purpose was to present an address of congratulation on our completion of a century of national independence, but it was known that he would do it in terms highly offensive to Great Britain. The situation was delicate, for Mr. PARNELL had in some degree, as he deserved, the friendship and sympathy of the greater part of the American people, and the President could hardly refuse to receive him.

The problem was neatly solved by conveying to him in suavest form the information that for a British subject to have a formal Presidential reception in Washington it was necessary that he be officially introduced by the British Ambassador. That settled the matter and Mr. PARNELL went home, disappointed, but without a grievance.

It will be quite safe to let the Lord Mayor of Dublin know that he, too, will be welcome at the White House whenever the British Ambassador chooses to bring him there. That is the regular and proper course of procedure, and it will not be the worse for having about it the element of humor.

American Women and the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read the speech of Senator Brandegee, as quoted in THE TIMES of Wednesday, and hope you will let me say to him through these columns that there is one organization of women that is not holding "pink teas" or any other social function over the war situation, and that is The National Woman's Defense Club.

If he thinks that the women who are learning to save life, or take it, with a gun are anxious to put "chemises on the men and Plymouth Rock pants on the women," he is mistaken! The women who are equipping themselves to act as home and child protectors, in case of molestation while their men are absent, do not belong to the category of pink teaites, neither are they opposed to giving the soldiers at the front all the cigarettes and whisky they need in their business.

There are women and women, Mr. Senator, just as there are men and men! Please do not condemn us because there are a few queer ones among us—remember La Follette! LURANA SHELDON.

Old Orchard, Me., May 10, 1918.

How Can We Help Russia?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in today's issue an article headed "A Lafayette for Russia." It is a prophetic idea; it must come, and it is a privilege and a duty for the United States or probably the Allies to move in the matter now. It would be the greatest blow that could be given to present war conditions, and we have the Lafayette in Theodore Roosevelt. His name would give inspiration and strength and joy to Russia, and the United States would pour out its money lavishly to back him up for the restoration of peace and prosperity to the noble Russian people. No finer people than they. Russia is an open door for us, and we must not miss the greatest item in the present. JOHN McGAHIE.

Brooklyn, May 7, 1918.

All Possible Aid for Russia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issues of yesterday and today I notice some articles relating to Russia, which give me special pleasure and hope for her future. I would like to add one more voice in support of the movement to give her all possible aid in this her hour of struggle and uncertainty. S. M. W.

Princeton, May 10, 1918.

JUSTICE FOR IRELAND

But That Implies Justice for Us from Her Also.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the United States and the British colonies there seems to linger a belief that the people of the United Kingdom are not willing to be just to Ireland. If, therefore, the problem of home rule that the Prime Minister and the Government of Great Britain is considering cannot be brought to a solution, it would be a good idea for a committee from the United States and British colonies to be appointed to hear the evidence on all sides and draw up a scheme of home rule. It is ten to one that the result would not content the Irish people, but it would at least satisfy people here and in the British colonies that the mixing of oil and water is one of those simple things which are very difficult. You will find Sir Edward Carson and his followers on one side and Mr. Dillon and other Irish members on the other, but it is quite clear that neither of these elements can produce a Home Rule bill satisfactory to the other, and both parties combined could not produce a bill that would content the Sinn Feiners.

Religion undoubtedly is a difficulty in the question. I am convinced that if every man in Ireland were a Roman Catholic, or if every man were a Protestant, or if every man were a Hindu, agnostic, or a Quaker, the Irish difficulty would be settled as easily as the daylight saving or woman suffrage.

England, Scotland, and Wales are mourning tens of thousands of their gallant dead. The British dominions have sent a million or more splendid young men to fight for the cause of national freedom for Belgium, for France, and for the mother country, but the Irish stay at home cogitating over alleged grievances a hundred years or more ago. Today Ireland enjoys the full liberties of her sister countries. This war is for her as much as for us and for the world. Ireland is no Poland or Bohemia. It would be a Belgium and a Serbia today except for Great Britain and her fighting men. This is Ireland's war, and the lesson of the murdered fishermen surrounding her coast should have taught her this, if the colossal tragedy of the Lusitania did not. How can Irishmen of any class or school of thought look on and see lads and middle-aged men of Great Britain, and of their historic friends, France and the United States, die, and still stand aside, while the very principles for which they struggle and about which they feel so strongly are threatened?

What will be the position when the awful sacrifices that other peoples are making gain (as they must do) the victory? Surely it will be a sorry day for Ireland. For good or ill, Ireland and Great Britain must live and die together, and that demands equal service. That issue must be accepted and faced. Justice to Ireland demands justice from Ireland. H. G. A.

New York, May 11, 1918.

Their Folks Here.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading today in THE TIMES of the news of the success of the Third Liberty Loan causing greatest rejoicing to the Americans of the battlefront, "not so much because of the success in raising the quota," but because it assured them that the people here were working and thinking harder, reminds me of a pretty story of one of Pershing's honor men speaking at a meeting a few days ago. He was a young private who spoke with a soft Southern drawl and had a homely way of addressing his audience as "folks." He said: "When I get back to France and the boys ask me, as some of them surely will, 'Did you happen to see any of my folks while back home?' I am going to say to them, 'Yes, comrades, I sure did see some of your folks, for all the people back there in the United States are all our folks.'" Generally speaking, it is "our boys over there," so why not in deed and to the utmost the "folks back home"?

G. W. BEALL.

New York, May 10, 1918.

THE TRAITORS OF CAPORETTO.

[Although the causes of the Italian retreat that began at Caporetto have not been officially announced, and although there may have been other contributing influences, information received from three independent and authoritative sources establishes the main fact set forth in these lines.—April, 1918.]

Whose feet are these that plod all day
The moon-white roads of Italy—
Strange prisoners of their guards in gray—
While children hoot and mongrels bay?
Who may the miscreants be?

Not theirs the gait of those who till,
They tread the paces of the court;
And, though they bear some shameful ill,
They yet were noble once, and still
Have trace of noble port.

See, on the shapely wrists well-born,
The clanking gyves, as they come nigh.
And how contemptuously torn
The missing gold once bravely worn
To please a woman's eye.

Can these be Austria's boasted blood
Debased for some new cruelty—
Her honor draggled in the mud,
Her will swept aimless on the flood
Of Prussian perfidy?

No, read the riddle as they go:
Upon their backs once straight and proud,
One word—that Italy may know
Who dealt her the betraying blow—
Cries "Traditore" loud.

These showed on Caporetto's day
Against their land a Judas-league
With those who scorn the knightly way
Of manly strength in open fray,
To conquer by intrigue.

Then was unstrung as brave a bow
As e'er o'ershot the walls of Troy.
The world was wandering still, when lo!
The conquered Alps, the conquered foe
Turned swift against Savoy.

Not Teuton valor did the deed:
These undissevered tongues it was
That launched the fatal lie, whose speed
Outruns the rout, while thousands bleed
To give the treason pause.

No knightly heritage could save
These whilom gentlemen of ease,
Who, adding cunning to the knave,
Cried not "Avanti" to their brave
But poisoned words of peace.

They pass, from all the jeers and groans,
Whom other groans and jeers shall greet—
Now struck by Tuscan clods and stones,
Now spat upon by Umbrian crones,
And Rome is yet to meet!

There crowds shall prod them on their way
With oaths; and women near their time
Against the Evil Eye shall pray,
And patriot statues wreathed with bay
Shall clamor of their crime.

And one impatient dawn shall see
Each face turned toward a fortress wall,
And at a shout of musketry
Their all—except their infamy—
Shall perish as they fall.

ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON.

WANTS WILSON IN FRANCE.

May Bring on a Final Decision in the War, Says M. Loyson.

PARIS, May 12.—A visit to Europe by President Wilson "as our supreme war lord for peace by victory" may bring the final decision in the war, says Paul Hyacinthe Loyson, editor of The Rights of Man, in a statement prepared for The Associated Press concerning the American labor delegation which has just completed its visit to France.

M. Loyson attaches the greatest importance to the moral support given by America to France, which feels the strain of nearly four years of war. He states that the action of the Socialists who assured the Americans they would have no part in an international Socialist conference in which representatives of enemy countries participated was of the deepest significance.

"A political result of unparalleled importance was achieved when all the healthy sections of the Socialist parties rallied to the cause of American labor in waiving their former acceptance of the plan for a conference with enemy Socialists," M. Loyson writes. "This is the greatest political event in Europe since the Russian revolution.

"America must continue and intensify such moral support, for of what avail could be your huge American Army on our front if there were faltering at your rear; if France, which is your battlefield, should crumble morally under your feet? The psychological factor in the war is of paramount importance, for this is essentially a spiritual, yea, a religious contest.

"You must help us to win our moral Verdun. The time may come when the final decision will be made sure by a personal visit of President Wilson to the Continent as our supreme war lord for peace by victory."

WILSON TO BE PATRON.

President Indorses Plan to Celebrate Italy-America Day.

An indorsement by President Wilson of the celebration of Italy-America Day on May 24 was contained in a telegram to Charles E. Hughes, President of the Italy-America Society, made public by Mr. Hughes yesterday. The celebration is a nation-wide commemoration of the third anniversary of the entrance of Italy into the war. President Wilson's acceptance of the post of first honorary patron of the occasion is expected to give the affair a national and official aspect. Mr. Hughes, in a telegram to President Wilson, outlined the purpose of the celebration as follows:

> The Italy-America Society desires to initiate a national celebration on May 24 in honor of the anniversary of the entrance of Italy into the war. We desire that this celebration shall be an expression to the people of Italy by the people of the United States of our friendship and our grateful acknowledgment of the achievements of Italy in carrying out the unswerving purposes of the Allies. Will you do the society the great honor of acting as the first patron of this celebration so that it may be made a matter of public knowledge that the celebration has your approval?

President Wilson, in his reply said:

> It will give me real pleasure to act as patron of the celebration which is being planned by the Italy-America Society for the 24th of May, and I am very much complimented that the invitation should have been extended to me.

Efforts are being made to enlist the co-operation of Italian societies, associations of American citizens of Italian birth and war relief organizations, in giving the celebration a nation-wide character. Responses to the society's request for co-operation are being received from all parts of the country.

John McE. Bowman, Chief of the Hotel, Restaurant, Dining Car and Steamship Division of the Food Administration, sent on Saturday a letter to the State Hotel Chairman in each State asking that in every hotel and restaurant in the country the Italian colors shall be displayed on May 24.

Accompanying the letter is a short account of the Caporetto disaster by Will Irwin, war correspondent, and how with the Committee on Public Information. Mr. Irwin was in Italy at the time of the disaster, and he tells how German troops fraternizing with the Italian troops succeeded in breaking their morale and by the basest treachery broke through the Italian lines and caused the sacrifice of an army.

WILSON ON WOMEN'S HELP.

Commends War Work of Committee of Defense Council.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Formal approval and support of the work undertaken by the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense is given by President Wilson in a letter made public tonight on the eve of the May conference of the committee, which will continue through Wednesday.

In his letter, addressed to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the committee Chairman, the President said:

> "The work which has been undertaken by the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense has my warm approval and support. Already what the Government has been able to accomplish has been most encouraging, and has exceeded the first expectations of those who were instrumental in constituting it. Many barriers have been broken down, many new ties of sympathy and co-operation established, and a new spirit of co-operation and of devotion to a common cause aroused—circumstances which are not only of the greatest immediate service to the nation, but which promise many fine things for the future. I hope that the conference to be held on May 13, 14, and 15 will be fruitful of the finest results."

At the opening session of the conference tomorrow Secretaries McAdoo, Houston, and Wilson, and W. S. Gifford, Director of the Council of National Defense, will make addresses. Tuesday the President and Mrs. Wilson will receive the members of the conference at the White House.

ASKS AID IN SEDITION HUNT.

Gregory Wants Every Citizen to be a Volunteer Detective.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Every citizen may act as a volunteer detective to assist Government officers in ferreting out persons suspected of disloyal actions or utterances, says a statement issued today by Attorney General Gregory. United States attorneys have been told to co-operate with newspapers in their districts so that public notice can be given of the nearest offices of attorneys or the bureau of investigation to which citizens may refer information that they think will be valuable in running down suspicious persons.

"The District Attorneys are instructed to make it clear," says the Attorney General's statement, "that complaints of even the most informal or confidential nature are always welcome, and that citizens should feel free to bring their information or suspicions to the attention of the nearest representative of the Department of Justice; or if that is not convenient, communicate with the department in Washington.

Hundreds of letters are already being received daily by the department here from persons who believe they have discovered evidence of disloyalty. Although only a small part of the information proves to be of value, the department considers the system of sufficient worth to warrant its extension.

MOVE IN CONGRESS TO LIMIT FUNDS

Cut in Appropriations, Rather Than Another Revenue Bill, Finding Favor.

NO IDEA OF CRIPPLING WAR

Full Money Supplies for Next Ten Months Proposed, with Deficiency Bills to Follow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Secretary McAdoo will submit to Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and to Representative Kitchin, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, on Tuesday, a detailed statement of the nation's finances, and present his argument for another Revenue bill this session. Opposition to the enactment of such a bill before the November elections exists in Congress irrespective of party.

The situation, while admitted to be one demanding greater revenues than provided for in the recent loan and the last Revenue bill, is not regarded by the leaders in financial legislation as requiring immediate action to increase income. In the opinion of both Chairmen of the Congressional committees dealing with revenue matters, sufficient money can be found to meet the obligations until early next year. They will strenuously oppose the suggestion of Secretary McAdoo that "a Revenue bill this session is imperative." Both say, however, that, if Mr. McAdoo can convince them that there is such a need, Congress will pass a bill before it adjourns, but they point out that this will require months of preparation in the committees, and that the time of Congress, until the regular session in December, will be consumed in its consideration.

The estimates from the different executive departments have mounted so enormously that there is a movement under way now in the House Appropriations Committee and in the Military Affairs Committee to scale down the estimates to the barest necessity. In other words, these committees intend to appropriate only as much money as can be used within the next ten months, expecting that, if there is any shortage by next December, this can be met by deficiency bills. It has been figured out that the estimates now exceed $33,000,000,000 for the next fiscal year, and experts have determined that these can be scaled down at least $3,000,000,000 without injuring the vigorous prosecution of the war. This plan is to be pursued in order to make it unnecessary to enact a revenue measure this session, and thus permit Congress to adjourn by mid-July, enabling Congressmen to return to their districts for political campaigning preparatory to the November elections.

Representative George R. Lunn of New York, a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, in a letter to Representative S. Hubert Dent, Chairman of that committee, emphasized his desire along this line, and urged that the amount carried by the $15,000,000,000 army bill be reduced.

NEW 12TH AT CATHEDRAL.

Mgr. Lavelle Preaches In Place of Chaplain Now in France.

The annual custom of the members of the old 12th Regiment, nearly all of whom are now in the Federal service, of marching in a body to church on May 12, was revived yesterday afternoon by their successors who compose the new 12th Regiment, N. Y. S. G. Under the command of Colonel H. R. Winthrop the regiment, 750 strong, attended services at St. Patrick's Cathedral. It was also the regimental anniversary yesterday of the departure of the 12th to the civil war, of the muster into the United States service in the Spanish-American war, and the departure of the former members in the present war. Two thousand persons were waiting to give them a greeting in front of the Cathedral, when they entered for the 5 o'clock service, with the band playing "Onward, Christian Soldiers." Mgr. M. J. Lavelle, rector of the Cathedral, in an address to the men, said in part:

> "I have taken the place of your Chaplain, and I do it with all the pleasure in the world, for he is where some of you expect soon to be—in France. The God-fearing Governments of the world realize that the way to make their soldiers efficient is to make them religious. We find our Government telling our men that they must observe temperance, otherwise they cannot be relied upon to fight for the flag, and urging upon them the advantages that come from clean and moral living."

Mgr. Lavelle said he hoped it would be God's will that before the next official visit of the regiment to the church the United States and her allies shall have been victorious and an honorable peace established over the world.

SHORTAGE OF CLERGYMEN.

War Reduces Number of Young Men Graduated from Seminaries.

Authorities of the Union and General Theological Seminaries, announcing their commencement exercises yesterday, said that the numbers to be graduated from the institutions this year would be smaller than in other years and that the shortage of clergymen would be felt greatly next year. Students in theological seminaries this year have been exempt from the draft because they had declared their intention to become ministers before the declaration of war. Beginning next year all students will be subject to draft, and the authorities said they expected a decrease in attendance.

In normal times the number of pastorates exceeded the number of clergymen graduated from the seminaries, the authorities said, and the shortage will be more acute because of the war. From data gathered from

CREEL TELLS WHY WE STAY OUT OF RUSSIA

Declares We Opposed Action Except by Allied Movement at Russia's Request.

TO AVOID CONQUEST CHARGE

Heckled About Hearst Papers, He Says He Disbelieves in "Suppression of Anything."

George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, speaking last night before the open forum of the Church of the Ascension, was asked by a person in the audience "Why does America object to Japan entering Russia?"

"Because we feel, without impugning Japan's sincerity in the least," Mr. Creel replied, "that such action would subject us to the same charge we are leveling against Germany—that our motive was one of conquest. That is why we have wished that Japan should not enter Russia until it is an allied movement and at the request of Russia. It would be bad diplomacy and bad tactics."

"Why does not the Government suppress the Hearst newspapers?" was another question put to Mr. Creel.

"In the first place, I do not believe in the suppression of anything," replied Mr. Creel. "I believe in the fullest expression. I believe a man may express anything he likes within the limit of the law. If a man says anything that is seditious or disloyal it is up to the Attorney General to indict him."

Mr. Creel then was asked whether he thought that Postmaster General Burleson was making a "grave mistake" in challenging Colonel Roosevelt to name certain papers "which he suppressed."

"Mr. Burleson has not used the powers of his office to suppress certain newspapers," said Mr. Creel. "Mr. Roosevelt knows that neither Collier's, The Metropolitan Magazine, nor The Tribune has been crushed. Mr. Roosevelt says that I attacked these newspapers, and I say that I shall continue to attack them."

Referring to the Borglum charges about graft in the aircraft program Mr. Creel said: "Ugly charges have been made for the last few days, but I am confident that a searching investigation will prove that not one dollar out of the millions spent has been stolen."

Thinks Roosevelt Helps Wilson.

Another questioner in the audience asked Mr. Creel if it was not interference with the program of winning the war when an ex-President of the United States made a tour of the country criticising the President's conduct of war.

"I tell you quite frankly that I would regret deeply if anything were done to rob us of Mr. Roosevelt's criticism," was the reply. "Not only do I believe in criticism, but always I have felt that Mr. Roosevelt's criticisms have been more calculated to make supporters for Mr. Wilson than anything else."

Is it possible to carry on war and at the same time allow absolute freedom of speech?" was another question, the person who put it explaining the danger of German agents spreading false reports under the guise of free speech.

"We have never had absolute freedom of speech," replied Mr. Creel. "In war, more than at any other time, it is necessary to have free speech because of the necessity for criticism. There is a difference between free speech and seditious speech. Just as there is a law against indecent speech so is there a law against seditious speech and offenders may be apprehended."

Mr. Creel was informed by another person in the audience that a week ago last night at Madison Square Garden "there were the most seditious utterances of speakers who openly declared themselves as enemies of England." He was told that no attempt was made by the authorities to suppress the meeting and was asked why this was not done.

"I am frank to say that I think the meeting was dangerous and should not have been held," said the Chairman of the Public Information Committee. "It was opposed to the best interest of the United States. Even so, I think it would have been a rather dangerous thing to assume beforehand that certain things would be said and that would stop the meeting. Too much autocratic power would then be placed in the hands of the police. The only thing to have done was to allow the meeting to take its course and to take action afterward. The fact

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Writing Good News Into Quotations

Wall Street habitually looks at prices before attempting to estimate the value of developments affecting them, and emphasizes the favorable or unfavorable aspects of a situation according as quotations have moved forward or back. So it was that the spirited movement which got under way at the beginning of last week gained momentum in each succeeding session and, closing without any signs of a check, turned discussions to the cheerful phases of the agricultural, business, and political outlook to the almost complete exclusion of unpleasant news. As a matter of fact, the new developments of the week, encouraging as some of them were, did not satisfactorily explain an increase of 158 per cent. in the volume of transactions over the week previous, and gains running from 1 to 16 points in prices. Many of the favorable factors merely continued, though they were discovered for the first time, because such a market called for examination. The fact is that the successful closing of the third campaign to place a large issue of Government bonds released a tide that had been piling up for several weeks. There was not a single new development of importance in the steel industry, for instance, unless the announcement of the construction by the Steel Corporation of a huge plant without profit for the making of Government ordnance be twisted around to mean added prosperity, and yet there was abundant reason for the rise in Steel once known factors were brought together. It was a general recognition of favorable changes that have been coming about for some time, rather than new developments immediately preceding the rise, that brought out such a volume of security buying. Once started under such favorable auspices the market rapidly spread in influence as the public's attention was attracted to its fluctuations.

This is not to say that the week was not productive of news that ought to have an important bearing on security values. The manner in which the Liberty Loan campaign was wound up was itself an element of far-reaching importance. Up to the final hours sales were below expectations at this centre, and it seemed that the quota could not be filled except through recourse to the committee's emergency power to call upon institutions to increase their subscriptions. Despite all efforts to get subscriptions in early there was a tremendous volume that was not reported until the last day. That was perhaps an inevitable result in a campaign directed primarily at the individual. It was the aim of the workers to effect a better distribution of the 4¼s, and the real force of their labors was not made apparent until the late returns were in. Now it appears that fully 17,000,000 subscriptions were obtained, which means a much smaller individual average than was obtained in either of the first two sales, 4,000,000 subscribers taking the $2,000,000,000 of the first loan and 9,400,000 the $3,808,000,000 of the second. With less than 40,000,000 income producers in the nation, the intensive results secured in this drive speak for the thoroughness of the effort. We are reaching the point where nearly every self-supporting citizen in the land will be an active partner in the enterprise upon which the United States has staked its future. As in most instances the purchase of a bond requires closer supervision over expenditure or increased effort in the way of production, the ultimate good to come out of the struggle to pay for the war will be beyond calculation.

It was a favored saying with James J. Hill when asked about the crop outlook that it was a long way between the May report and the half-bushel measure. It is much too early to assume that the United States will realize the expectation of a billion-bushel wheat yield this year, and yet early conditions are so favorable that it is easily possible to imagine that goal almost, if not quite, reached with this year's harvests. The May 1 report of the Agricultural Department disclosed a greater area of abandoned Winter wheat than had been looked for, though less than half the amount thrown out last year, but, more than offsetting this, an increase of nearly 10,000,000 acres put under cultivation, and the greatest improvement in condition over the April 1 report than was ever shown in a single month. To a greater or less extent, depending largely upon the ability of farmers to get help, the abandoned acreage will be planted with Spring wheat, which may materially improve the present outlook for a record crop. On the May 1 showing this year's yield, if favoring weather continues, will be the third largest in history, and at least 150,000,000 bushels better than last year's production. The condition on May 1 was 86.4 per cent., comparing with 78.6 per cent. on April 1, and the ten-year average of 85.7 per cent. Similar conditions in Canada promise a substantial contribution from our northern neighbor to the exportable surplus which is so sorely needed on the Continent.

Preparations looking to the participation by the United States in the war on a scale commensurate with its wealth and population continue to be confused by the storms raised by charges of inefficiency and worse, the counter charges, and the acrimonious debate over the need for investigations, but that they are making great progress no one can deny. Secretary Baker's own statement that there are now more than 500,000 American troops in France came coincidentally with the most cheerful news on the shipping situation that has appeared. The shipyards of the country have overcome the handicaps that were put upon them by the shortage of steel and the difficult weather, and are going to beat the schedules laid out for them. Admiral Sims has cabled reassuring news as to the ability of the Allied fleets to hold the submarine menace at a minimum, so that the prospects for victory in the race of the builders against time are growing daily better.

Legislation that is designed to remedy an evil, but which would manifestly operate to create a worse one, is proposed in the bill which has received the approval of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency to provide a guaranty of deposits of $5,000 or less in national banks. Of its many obvious faults, not the least is the proposal to penalize soundly managed institutions with an assessment to cover losses for the protection of those who use the other kind.

Canadian Wheat Crop Showing.

TORONTO, May 10.—The wheat of 1918, upon which so much depends, is already showing above the ground, according to a detailed crop report received at the head office of the Canadian Northern Railway here this morning from the agents along its lines in Western Canada. Out of 280 agents reporting, all but some 64 reported seeding of wheat completed in the week ended May 4. The remainder would have sufficient time from that date to complete their operations. Advice that wheat was showing above the ground, in some cases to a height of several inches, came from 38 agents. The farmers are now turning to the seeding of coarser grains.

WANTS 6-CENT FARES ON SUBWAY LINES

Recommendation of Merchants' Association to Meet War-time Conditions.

POINTS TO LARGE DEFICITS

Says Increase Would Draw Funds from Nonresidents to Lessen Tax Burden.

The Merchants' Association announced yesterday that it favored 6-cent fares on the subway lines of New York City. Its decision was based on the report of the association's Committee on City Traffic, of which H. H. Porter is Chairman, which asserted that the present fare was resulting in heavy deficits which the city had to meet, and was also greatly reducing the city's ability to borrow, because of its investment in non-self-supporting subways. The report was as follows:

"Under the terms of the contract now existing between the City of New York and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for additional rapid transit railroads, the city becomes obligated for any deficit arising thereunder.

"While a moderate deficit during the first years of operation was anticipated, the recent great increase in the cost of labor and materials seems to assure a much larger annual deficit than originally estimated.

City's Interest Obligations.

"The city's annual interest obligations upon its investments made under the contract will approximate $4,500,000. No part of the revenue will be immediately available to meet the interest charges, all the revenue being absorbed by prior preferential charges. The interest fund must therefore be provided for, either by taxation or by increasing the revenue from the city-owned railroads by an increase in the rate of fare.

"If taxation be relied upon the burden will fall solely upon the already overburdened taxpayers of the city; if the revenue be increased by raising the fare to 6 cents, the additional revenue will be drawn from the users of the lines, including several hundred thousand commuters and other nonresidents who contribute no taxes to the city's support.

"So long as the deficit continues, the properties are non-self-supporting and the bonds issued for their construction must be included in determining the city's debt limit, whereby the city's borrowing power is restricted approximately $100,000,000. If the deficit be abolished by increasing the revenues, the properties at once become self-supporting, and the city's borrowing power is at once increased by $100,000,000.

Favors Higher Fares.

"We believe that, under these conditions, it is manifestly for the city's best interest that the rate of fare be increased from 5 to 6 cents, particularly in view of the offer of the Interborough Company at once to pool the earnings of the existing lines with those of the new lines—a waiver which precludes the Interborough from receiving any share of the increase in revenue accruing from increased fares, and makes the city the sole beneficiary.

"We, therefore, recommend that the association advocate the suggested increase, through suitable communications to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Public Service Commission, whose concurrent consents are necessary to the required change in the existing contract."

Jersey Cities to Vote Tomorrow.

Three cities in Essex County, N. J., are to hold commission government elections tomorrow. But the results in no one instance will be known for possibly a month, as there are many soldiers eligible to vote. In Belleville there are twenty-three candidates seeking the five Commissionerships, and fourteen candidates are making the fight in Orange. Irving has twenty-two candidates in the field.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MAY 11, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	5,236,970	47,002,770
Same period a year ago	2,900,867	68,400,987

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	71.59	68.38	71.59	64.12
Same period a year ago.	79.53	75.77	90.46	75.77

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
300	ADAMS EXPRESS	67¼	66¾	67	+ 2
2,800	Advance Rumely	16½	15½	16⅜	+ 1⅜
1,600	Advance Rumely pf	36¼	35	35	— ½
1,100	Alaska Gold Mines	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
1,100	Alaska Juneau	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
40,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	51¼	28¼	31	+ 2½
1,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. pf	85⅜	83	85⅜	+ 2⅜
200	Am. Agricul. Chem.	84	83¾	84	+ ¾
11,200	Am. Beet Sugar	74¾	73	74¼	+ 1½
300	Am. Beet Sugar pf	91½	87	87	+ 1
77,800	Am. Can	46⅞	43⅝	45⅞	+ 1⅞
400	Am. Can pf	97	96⅝	97	+ ⅝
27,800	Am. Car & Foundry	80¼	77⅝	79¼	+ 1⅝
6,850	Am. Cotton Oil	39	37½	37¾	+ ⅝
50	Am. Cotton Oil pf	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	..
2,200	Am. Hide & Leather	13⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅝
3,600	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	62	60	60	— 1⅜
14,600	Am. Ice	35	27¼	34½	+ 7¼
6,900	Am. Ice pf	52	47⅛	52	+ 4½
10,700	Am. International	54½	52½	54	+ 1
36,800	Am. Linseed	35½	33	35	+ 2⅛
900	Am. Linseed pf	75½	75	75	+ 1
41,500	Am. Locomotive	68	64⅛	66¾	+ 2⅝
200	Am. Locomotive pf	98⅛	97¾	98⅛	+ ⅛
700	Am. Malting	8¼	8	8⅛	— ⅛
200	Am. Malting 1st pf	45⅞	44	44	— 1⅞
130	Am. Shipbuilding	135	130	135	+ 7
54,100	Am. Smelting & Ref	82¼	78½	81⅞	+ 2¾
200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	105¼	103½	*103½	+ ¼
300	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A	80⅞	80⅝	80⅞	+ ⅛
100	Am. Snuff	100	100	100	+ 5
6,500	Am. Steel Foundries	65½	64	65	+ 2
26,550	Am. Sugar Refining	114½	105⅞	114½	+ 9
1,000	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	113½	111¼	112⅜	+ 2⅜
102,000	Am. Sumatra Tob.	120	101	116½	+15⅞
1,400	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf	97	90	97	+ 9
12,600	Am. Tel. & Tel	99⅜	96¾	98½	+ 1½
1,553	Am. Tobacco	169	167	168	+ 4
1,100	Am. Tobacco pf., new	94½	94	94	— ½
11,200	Am. Woolen	55¼	52½	54⅞	+ 2⅞
515	Am. Woolen pf	94¼	94	94⅞	+ ⅝
300	Am. Writing Paper pf	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
4,100	Am. Zinc, L. & S	16	13½	15¼	+ 1⅞
400	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	46	44½	46	— 1
46,000	Anaconda Copper	68	64¾	67⅞	+ 3⅜
300	Associated Dry Goods	12	12	12	— 1
400	Associated Oil	59	57	59	+ 5
6,600	Atch., Top. & S. F.	86	83	85	+ 1¼
1,300	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	82½	81⅝	81⅝	— ⅛
200	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	8½	8½	8½	— ⅞
900	Atlantic Coast Line	92	90½	92	+ 1
23,300	Atlanic, Gulf & W. I.	112½	107¼	109	+ 2
640	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf	62½	62	62	..
208,900	BALDWIN LOCO.	87⅝	79½	86¾	+ 7¼
30,800	Baltimore & Ohio	54⅝	51½	53	+ 1⅜
400	Baltimore & Ohio pf	54½	54	54¼	+ ⅛
1,600	Barrett Co.	91⅛	87	90¼	+ 4¼
225	Barrett Co. pf.	101	100⅞	101	..
1,600	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
950	Bethlehem Steel	87¾	83¼	87⅝	+ 6⅜
250,600	Bethlehem S., Class B.	87¾	79⅝	86⅛	+ 6¾
2,200	Bethlehem S. Sp. c. pf.	106⅜	105¼	106	..
3,500	Booth Fisheries	24¼	23⅜	24⅛	+ 1⅜
1,300	Brooklyn Rap. Tran	40¼	39⅝	40	+ ⅛
100	Brooklyn Union Gas	84½	84½	84½	+ 4½
100	Brown Shoe pf.	96	96	96	— 2
400	Brns. Ter. & Ry.Sec.	7½	7	7⅛	+ 1
5,200	Burns Brothers	134	131¼	131¼	+ ⅛
2,300	Butte Copper & Zinc	9⅞	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
3,300	Butte & Superior	20¼	19	19	+ ¼
3,000	CAL. PACKING	45½	43⅜	45½	+ 2⅛
6,600	Cal. Petroleum	18⅝	16¼	17⅜	+ 1
3,800	Cal. Petroleum pf	50¼	47½	49¾	+ 1¼
500	Calumet & Arizona	70	69⅝	70	+ 1
21,300	Canadian Pacific	140⅝	140	146⅜	+ 6⅜
400	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	87	85¾	87	+ 1¼
1,200	Central Foundry	39½	38¼	38¼	— ¾
1,100	Central Foundry pf	49½	48½	48½	— 1⅜
23,000	Central Leather Co	68⅞	66⅛	68⅛	+ 2½
600	Central Leather Co. pf.	104	103	104	..
6,600	Cerro de Pasco Copper	34⅜	32⅜	34½	+ 2⅜
300	Chandler Motor	82	80¾	82	+ 2
800	Chi. Gt. Western	7½	7	7⅜	+ 1¼
2,100	Chi. Gt. Western pf.	22⅜	20	21	+ 1¼
18,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	43¼	38⅞	42	+ 3½
8,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	72¾	69	70¼	+ ⅞
1,000	Chi. & Northwestern	93	91	92½	+ 1½
12,500	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	22⅝	19¼	20⅞	+ 1⅝
1,800	Chi., R. I.& P.7 p.c.pf.	69½	67½	69½	+ 1⅞
1,600	Chi., R. I.& P.6 p.c.pf.	59	57	58⅝	+ 2¼
14,800	Chile Copper	16⅜	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅛
7,600	Chino Copper	43⅜	42	43	+ ⅞
900	Clev., Cin., Chi.& St.L.	32¾	31	32¾	+ 2⅜
200	Clev., C., C. & St. L.pf	61	58⅝	61	..
100	Cluett, Peabody	54	54	54	— 2
15,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	44½	42¼	43¼	+ ½
200	Colorado Southern	20⅞	20	20⅞	+ 2⅛
100	Colorado South'n 2d pf.	44	44	44	+ 4
5,900	Columbia Gas & Elec.	34⅝	32½	34½	+ 1⅝
500	Consolidated Gas	90⅜	89	*89	+ ⅞
100	Con. Inter. Cal. Min.	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
500	Continental Can	70	67⅞	70	..
102,100	Corn Products Ref.	42	39	41⅞	+ 3½
800	Corn Products Ref. pf.	99	97¾	98⅝	+ ⅞
115,400	Crucible Steel	70⅞	64½	69⅝	+ 5½
200	Crucible Steel pf.	91	91	91	+ 1¼
39,600	Cuba Cane Sugar	32½	29½	32⅛	+ 3½
2,200	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	81¾	79⅞	81¾	+ 1¾
100	DEERE & CO. pf.	95¼	95¼	95½	+ ½
1,400	Del. & Hudson	107½	103⅝	106¾	+ 3¼
1,000	Del., Lack. & Western	165	164⅜	165	..
700	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	6¾	6	6⅝	+ ⅝
100	Detroit United Ry.	85	85	85	+ 5
186,800	Distillers Securities	60¼	52¼	60⅜	+ 8
1,500	Dome Mines	7⅛	7	7	— ¼
500	ELK HORN COAL	26½	25⅜	26½	+ ½
13,450	Erie	15⅞	14⅜	15¼	+ ⅜
19,800	Erie 1st pf.	31	28⅞	30½	+ 2½
2,400	Erie 2d pf.	22	21	22	+ 1⅛
200	FEDERAL M. & S. pf	32½	32	32½	— ¼
5,300	GASTON, WM. & W.	34	33	34⅞	+ ⅞
14	General Chemical	180	180	180	..
50	General Chemical pf.	102½	102½	102½	..
300	General Cigar	42	40½	42	..
4,850	General Electric	148⅝	143½	148	+ 4¾
27,800	General Motors	123⅝	114⅞	121½	+ 5¾
300	General Motors pf.	79¾	79½	79½	+ ⅛
1,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	45½	44½	44⅝	+ ⅝
300	Granby Consol.	78⅝	76	78⅝	+ 2¼
12,500	Great Northern pf.	92½	89	91¼	+ 2⅝
34,200	Great Northern Certs. for Ore Properties	31½	30¼	30⅞	+ ⅝
3,300	Greene-Cananea Cop.	43	42⅝	*42⅝	+ 1½
2,000	Gulf States Steel	107½	104⅞	106	— 1½
100	Gulf, Mobile & No. pf.	30	30	30	+ 3
4,900	HASK'L & BARKER	41½	40¼	41½	+ 1½
400	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	96⅜	95½	96⅜	+ 1⅝
57,500	Inspiration Copper	54⅜	52	54⅜	+ 2½
3,700	Interboro Consolidated	7⅝	6¾	7¼	+ ⅜
1,000	Interboro Consol. pf.	39⅞	39	39⅜	+ ⅜
2,900	Inter. Agricultural	15½	14¾	15¼	+ ⅝
4,200	Inter. Agricultural pf.	50¼	44	49½	+ 5½
4,500	Inter. Harvester, N. J.	131¾	122	130	+ 9
100	Inter. Harv., N. J., pf.	108¾	108¾	*108¾	+ 1¼
28,700	Inter. Mer. Marine	25⅞	24½	25⅜	+ 1⅜
168,200	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	94	87¾	94	+ 6¾
23,110	Inter. Nickel	30⅝	27⅝	30¼	+ 2¼
300	Inter. Nickel pf.	90	89½	90	+ 1½
30,300	Inter. Paper	42½	39	42	+ 2⅝
700	Inter. Paper pf., st'ped	63	62	63	— ½
200	JEWEL TEA	33	31	33	+ 2½
2,200	KAN. CITY SOUTH'N	16⅞	15½	16⅝	+ 1⅛
240	Kan. City Southern pf.	50	50	50	+ 2
1,400	Kelly Springfield Tire	45	42	45	+ 4
80,200	Kennecott Copper	33¼	31⅝	33	+ ⅞
25	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	..
300	Kress (S. H.) Co.	56⅛	56	56	+ 1
100	Kress (S. H.) Co. pf.	103	103	103	+ ¾
32,700	LACK. STEEL	87	82¼	86	+ 4
100	Lake Erie & Western	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅞
300	Lee Rubber & Tire	14½	14	14½	+ 1½
4,300	Lehigh Valley	61⅝	59	60	+ 1½
200	Liggett & Myers	179½	175	175	— 5
825	Liggett & Myers pf.	103½	103	103	..
1,500	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	23	21¾	23	+ ⅞
300	Loose-Wiles Bis. 2d pf.	62½	61	62½	+ 4½
160	Lorillard (P.) Co.	172½	172½	172½	+ 2½
100	Louisville & Nashville	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	+ 1
200	MACKAY COS.	75	75	75	+ 1
200	Manhattan Elevated	95	95	95	..
100	Mathieson Alkali	40	40	40	— 5
600	Maxwell Motors	26	26	26	+ ⅛
1,400	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	55	52¾	52¾	+ ¾
500	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	20	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
800	May Dept. Stores	54	52	52	+ 2½
71,100	Mexican Petroleum	99¼	94¼	98¼	+14½
1,600	Miami Copper	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅜
54,900	Midvale Steel	49½	46	49¼	+ 3½
2,600	Minn. & St. Louis, new	10	9¼	10	+ ¼
1,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5	4¼	4¾	+ ⅜
800	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	8½	7¼	8½	+ 1¼
23,100	Mo. Pacific	23⅞	20⅜	22½	+ 2
2,800	Mo. Pacific pf.	54⅜	54	54	+ 1¼
800	Montana Power	68¼	67½	67½	— 1
1,300	NATIONAL ACME	33	32	32⅞	+ 1⅜
800	National Biscuit	96¼	94	95	+ 1
100	National Cloak & Suit.	102½	102½	102½	+ ⅝
2,860	National Conduit & C.	16⅜	15⅜	15¾	— ⅛
12,100	National Enam. & S.	53½	50¼	*50¼	+ ¼
2,500	National Lead	58⅝	57⅜	61	+ 2¼
6,200	Nevada Con. Cop.	20⅞	19⅞	20½	+ ¾
400	New Orleans, T. & M.	21	20	21	+ 1½
1,400	New York Air Brake	131	128	130	+ 3⅜
30,900	New York Central	73½	69¾	72½	+ 2½
900	New York Dock	22½	20	22½	+ 2½
100	New York Dock pf.	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	+ ¼
50,134	N. Y., N. H. & H.	34½	30	34½	+ 4⅜
1,300	N. Y., O. & W.	20½	19⅝	20½	+ 1⅞
5,400	Norfolk & Western	107½	104	106½	+ 2⅜
100	Norfolk & Western	76	76	76	..
12,000	Northern Pacific	88½	84	87½	+ 3½
700	Nova Scotia Steel	63	60	62½	+ 3½
38,115	OHIO CITIES GAS	41¾	39	40	+ 1
12,000	Ontario Mining	10¼	8⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
600	Owens Bottle Machine	61	59	60	+ 2
1,700	PACIFIC MAIL	32	31	31¼	+ ¾
300	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf.	92	91¾	92	+ 1½
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad.	44	43⅞	44	+ ⅛
1,536	People's Gas, Chicago	45½	43½	44	+ 1
2,100	Pere Marquette	12¾	11½	12¾	+ 1¾
400	Pere Mar. prior pf.	57¼	57	57	+ 1
2,600	Philadelphia Co.	28	25¾	27	+ 1½
11,315	Pierce-Arrow	41⅜	37	41½	+ 4½
800	Pierce-Arrow pf.	98½	96½	96½	+ 1
13,600	Pitts. Coal	54⅜	52⅝	53½	+ ⅝
1,800	Pitts. Coal pf.	84	83	83½	+ 2½
100	Pitts. Steel pf.	93	93	93	+ 2
14,200	Pitts. & West Va.	29⅜	28⅝	28⅞	+ ½
1,000	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	70	69¼	69¼	+ ⅛
100	Pond Creek Coal	19	19	19	+ 1
6,700	Pressed Steel Car	61	59¼	60⅞	+ 1⅞
100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	93	93	93	..
900	Pullman Co.	119	114¼	119	+ 4¼
7,100	RY. STEEL SPRING.	57	55¼	56	+ 1
6,400	Ray Consol. Copper	25½	24⅞	25½	+ ⅝
323,400	Reading	87⅝	80	86¼	+ 6¾
100	Reading 2d pf.	38	36	36	+ 1
83,500	Republic Iron & Steel	89	84¼	87⅞	+ 3⅞
600	Republic Iron & S. pf.	98¼	98	98¼	+ ½
5,300	Royal Dutch tr. rects.	80	78¼	79⅞	+ 1⅞
7,000	ST. L.-SAN FRAN.	11⅜	9½	11	+ 1
1,300	St. L.-San Fran. pf.	26	21	26	+ 5
200	St. L. Southwestern	21⅜	20½	21⅜	+ 2⅜
400	Savage Arms	76½	75¼	76¼	+ 4
300	Saxon Motor	7	7	7	..
1,600	Seaboard Air Line	8	7⅛	7⅞	+ ⅜
2,600	Seaboard Air Line pf.	17½	16¼	16¾	+ ½
900	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	144½	143	143	+ 1
900	Shattuck-Arizona	17¼	16½	16½	+ ½
9,800	Sinclair Oil Refining	28½	27	28⅛	+ ⅝
6,600	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	63	59¼	63	+ 3
31,750	Southern Pacific	86	82½	85¼	+ 2¾
54	Do. trust rects.	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	..
150	South Porto Rico Sug.	160	160	160	..
30,800	Southern Railway	23⅜	21¼	23	+ 2
3,350	Southern Railway pf.	61¼	59¼	60⅜	+ 1⅜
500	Standard Milling	99⅜	95	99⅜	+ 5
47,400	Studebaker Co.	38½	35⅜	37½	+ 1¼
7,600	Superior Steel	45½	42¾	43¾	— 1¼
5,300	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	17⅝	16¾	17¼	— ⅜
21,400	Texas Co.	152½	145½	150	+ 4
400	Texas & Pacific	16	15	16	+ 2
73,100	Tobacco Products	61⅝	55¼	*61½	+ 4⅛
200	Tobacco Products pf.	92	91½	92	+ 1⅞
500	Tol., St. L. & W.pf.	10¼	9	10¼	+ 2
400	Transue & Williams	40¼	39	40½	+ ¾
100	Twin City Rap. Tran.	42½	42½	42½	— 4½
100	UNION BAG & P.	79	79	79	+ 5
45,300	Union Pacific	125⅝	119¼	123½	+ 4⅜
650	Union Pacific pf.	71	70½	70½	+ ½
9,550	United Alloy Steel	44½	40¾	44¼	+ 4½
13,300	United Cigar Stores	94½	88⅝	94	+ 5½
200	United Drug	70	69¾	69¾	— ¼
2,200	United Fruit	125½	122	125	+ 4
100	United Paperboard	22	22	22	+ 6
12,600	United Rys. Invest.	10⅝	8½	9¼	+ 1⅛
3,400	United Rys. Invest. pf.	20	16½	17⅞	+ 1⅜
3,000	U. S. Cast Iron P. & F.	16	14	15	+ 1⅛
400	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf.	45½	45	45½	+ 3½
200	U. S. Realty & Imp.	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
68,100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	132¼	124	130⅝	+ 6⅝
200	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf.	97	97	97	+ 2½
11,200	U. S. Rubber	58¾	57	57¾	+ ⅞
500	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	104½	104	104	+ 1
2,500	U. S. Smelt., R. & M.	42	39½	42	+ 3
200	U. S., S., R. & M. pf.	43½	43½	43½	..
1,510,400	U. S. Steel	106⅞	97⅝	109⅝	+11⅞
3,625	U. S. Steel pf.	110½	109¾	*110¼	+ ¾
13,100	Utah Copper	83¾	81	82⅝	+ 1⅞
900	Utah Securities	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	+ ⅜
7,700	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	48½	46¾	47½	+ 1
100	Va.-Caro.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

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STANDARD OIL ISSUES

WEEKLY SUMMARY ON STANDARD OIL ISSUES — WILL BE MAILED TO INVESTORS ON REQUEST

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Listed securities bought and sold for investment or conservative margin account.

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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
Phone Broad 6037. 12 Broadway

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INCREASE WAR MATERIAL.

British Production of Airplanes and Machine Guns Especially Marked.

BEDFORD, England, April 11.—F. G. Kellaway, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Munitions, in a speech dealing with the output of munitions for the British Army, said the increases for the first two months of the year, compared with the first two months of 1917, were: Light guns, 30 per cent.; medium guns, 57 per cent.; heavy guns, 38 per cent.; machine guns, 96 per cent.; shells, 83 per cent.; tanks, 39 per cent.; airplanes, 223 per cent.; aero engines, 245 per cent.

The average weekly production of airplanes, he said, equaled the average production for two months in 1915, while one week's production of machine guns equaled that of five months in 1915.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.06
Alta	.02	Julia	.01
Andes	.01	Justice	.01
Best & Belcher	.03	Mexican	.44
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.18
Caledonia	.05	Overman	.01
Challenge Con	.02	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.03	Seg. Belcher	.02
Confidence	.04	Sierra Nevada	.13
Con. Virginia	.41	Union Con	.05
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.02	Mexican dollars	.76

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.18	Florence	.12
Cash Boy	.06	Goldfield Cons	.25
Halifax	.06	Goldfield Merger	.02
Jim Butler	.73	Great Bend	.04
McNamara	.18	Jumbo Exten	.00
Midway	.06	Kewanas	.04
Mizpah	.06	Silver Pick	.03
Monarch Pitts	.03	MANHATTAN.	
Montana	.10	Big Four	.03
North Star	.06	Consolidated	.08
Rescue	.09	Morning Glory	.01
Tonopah Divide	1.80	White Caps	.36
Tonopah Exten	1.57½	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	.84	Nevada Hills	.04
West Tonopah	.16	Packard	.23
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester	.39
Atlanta	.07	Round Mountain	.29
Booth	.04	United Eastern	3.50

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4¾	4¾	Isabella	5	7
Dr. J'pot	5½	5	McKinney	5	10
Elkton	5	5	Portland	95¾	105
El Paso	11	20	U. Gold M.	15	16
Golden C.	167	170	Vindicator	50	50
Granite	29	40	Rose Nicol.	10	11

WAR PLANS FOR CREDIT MEN

Association Will Discuss How Best to Aid the Government.

Plans outlining how the business men of America may give the most efficient support to the Government in time of war will be discussed at the war convention of the National Association of Credit Men to be held in Chicago June 18, 19, 20, and 21. There will be 1,800 delegates present, representing the 24,000 members of the association. Among those who will address the convention are John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; Paul Warburg, Vice Governor of the Federal Reserve Board; Charles A. Hinsch, President of the American Bankers' Association, and Lewis E. Pierson, President of the Irving National Bank here.

J. H. Tregoe, Secretary of the association, said yesterday that one of the principal topics of discussion at the convention would be the great burden placed upon business men by war taxes. Another topic will be the matter of preparing for after-the-war business problems. Prizes will be awarded for the best papers on trade acceptances. It is estimated that $50,000,000,000 is carried annually by the credit men, and that $4,000,000,000 is always on the books.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended May 11, 1918:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Monday	812,125	445,286	814,962
Tuesday	922,164	422,068	722,724
Wednesday	942,225	873,815	425,634
Thursday	1,114,893	540,454	468,618
Friday	1,245,000	412,108	648,619
Saturday	500,563	207,176	277,589
Total w'k.	5,236,970	2,900,907	3,357,471
Year to date.	47,092,770	63,400,987	63,236,185

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$3,876,500	$2,810,500	$2,942,000
Tuesday	5,009,000	3,008,000	3,723,000
Wednesday	3,229,500	4,032,000	3,609,000
Thursday	3,702,000	3,485,500	5,709,000
Friday	10,174,000	2,179,000	4,198,000
Saturday	3,711,500	1,227,500	2,058,500
Total w'k.	$31,202,500	$16,722,500	$22,239,500
Year to date.	495,556,000	411,179,800	397,974,450

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

BONDS.

	May11,'18.	May12,'17.	Increase.
R. R. & mis.	$7,076,000	$10,301,500	*$3,225,500
Government.	23,985,500	6,253,000	17,685,500
State	101,000	5,000	96,000
City	87,000	162,000	*75,000
Total all.	$31,202,500	$16,722,500	$14,480,000

*Decrease.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
May 6	1.27¾	1.27¼	1.48¼	1.46¼
May 7	1.27¾	1.27¼	1.47½	1.45½
May 8	1.27½	1.27¼	1.47	1.44½
May 9	1.27½	1.27¼	1.47¾	1.45¼
May 10	1.27½	1.27¼	1.47¾	1.46¼
May 11	1.27¼	1.27¼	1.47½	1.45½
Week's range	1.27¾	1.27¼	1.48¼	1.42¾

OATS.	May. High.	May. Low.	June. High.	June. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
May 6	77¼	74¾	73½	72½	68¾	66¾
May 7	76¼	72¾	72¾	71	67¾	66¼
May 8	74¾	71½	72¼	70	67¾	65¾
May 9	76	74½	73¾	72½	68¼	67½
May 10	76¼	74½	73¾	73¼	68¼	67½
May 11	73¾	72¾	73¼	71¾	68¾	66¾
Week's rge.	77½	71½	73½	69¾	68½	64¾

Provisions.

LARD.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
May 6	25.47	25.35	25.90	25.67
May 7	25.27	25.25	25.72	25.55
May 8	25.45	25.27	25.90	25.62
May 9	25.50	25.40	25.97	25.75
May 10	25.27	25.27	25.87	25.65
May 11			25.55	25.35
Week's range	25.50	25.25	25.97	25.25

RIBS.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
May 6			24.25	24.07
May 7	23.45	23.42	24.17	24.00
May 8	23.80	23.50	24.55	24.15
May 9			24.60	24.35
May 10			24.47	24.25
May 11			24.15	23.92
Week's range	24.75	23.42	24.60	23.92

PORK.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
May 6	45.75	45.60	46.25	45.90
May 7	45.50	45.45	45.92	45.80
May 8	45.97	45.80	46.50	46.00
May 9	45.95	45.90	46.47	46.35
May 10	45.20	45.10	45.75	45.65
May 11	44.75	44.70	45.60	45.15
Week's range	45.97	44.70	46.50	45.15

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Aug. Low.
May 6	25.69	25.16	25.80	24.70	24.85
May 7	25.85	25.30	25.81	24.85	25.25
May 8	25.98	25.98	25.76	25.05	25.33
May 9	26.58	25.95	26.30	25.40	25.61
May 10	26.95	26.40	27.24	26.22	26.75
May 11	26.47	26.35	26.40	25.90	25.65
Week's rge.	26.95	25.16	27.24	24.70	26.75

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
May 6	24.82	24.00	24.67	23.91	24.45	23.83
May 7	25.06	24.24	24.92	24.11	24.84	24.10
May 8	25.08	24.42	24.95	24.40	24.80	24.33
May 9	25.68	24.76	25.55	24.72	25.42	24.49
May 10	26.55	25.52	26.42	25.42	26.30	25.45
May 11	25.70	25.20	25.51	25.07	25.38	25.00
W'k's r'ge.	26.55	24.00	26.42	23.91	26.30	23.83

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MAY 11, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$31,202,500	$495,556,000
Same period last year	16,722,500	411,179,800

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds.	77.29	76.66	77.43	75.77
Same period a year ago.	84.34	83.63	89.48	88.63

Range, 1918.

High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge.
76	71	2	ALB. & SUS. 3½s	73½	73½	73½	+ 1½
95½	91	57	Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	92¾	92¾	92¾	+ ¼
100¾	91	3	Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s.	96½	96½	96½	+ ¼
100¾	98¼	5	Am. Hide & L. 6s	100½	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅛
99¼	98¼	2	Am. Dock & I. 5s	99	99	99	..
89½	86¾	24	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s	88¾	87¾	88½	— ⅝
83½	80½	28	A. T. & T. col. 4s	82	81½	82	+ ⅝
95¾	90	64	A. T. & T. col. tr. 5s	94½	93	93½	+ ⅝
91⅜	86	40	A. T. & T. cv. 4½s	87	86	86½	+ ⅝
98¼	96½	5	Am. Thread 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ¼
89¾	82¾	10	Armour & Co. 4½s	85¾	84½	84⅝	— ⅛
86	81½	124	A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	82¾	81½	82⅜	+ ⅜
76	71⅜	1	A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s.	74	74	74¼	+ 1
78	70⅞	7	A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s.	73½	73½	73½	+ ½
72½	72½	1	A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, sta., reg.	72¼	72¼	72¼	—18
86	82	17	A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s.	86	84	84	+ 1
83	79	2	A., T. & S. F., Cal. & A. 4½s				
84¾	84¼	27	At. Coast L. 1st 4s	83½	83	83	+ ⅜
73½	70	15	A. C. L., L. & N. cl. 4s	73¼	81½	83½	+ 1⅞
95	91	11	A. & C., A. L. 1st 5s	93	72¾	73¼	+ 1⅛
82½	75	14	At. C. L. unif. 4½s	80	79½	79½	— 1½
89¼	85¾	15	BALT. & O. p. l. 3½s	89	89	89	+ 2¾
78	76	29	Balt. & O. gold 4s	77	76½	77	+ ½
83½	82	38	Balt. & O. ref. 5s	83½	83	83½	+ ⅜
83½	82	1	B. & O., P. J. & M. 3½s	83½	83½	83½	+ 1⅜
76	72	1	B. & O., P. L. E. & W. 4s	76	76	76	+ 1½
85	82	11	B. & O., S. W. Div. 3½s	84	83¾	84	+ 2
80	78½	14	Balt. & O. cv. 4½s.	80	79¾	80	+ ⅜
81¾	78½	100	Beth. Steel p. m. 5s.	80	79¾	80	+ ⅜
93½	87	19	Beth. St. 1st ref. 5s.	91	89½	91	+ 2
99	93½	5	Beth. Steel ext. 5s.	93¾	93¾	93¾	..
97¾	92½	57	B. R. T. 5s, 1918.	97½	97¼	97¼	— ⅜
83½	79½	4	B. R. T. gold 5s.	80¾	80	80¾	— ⅛
98	88½	1	Braden Copper 6s.	91½	91½	91½	..
87½	79	4	Bklyn Un. El. 5s.	80	80	80	+ ⅛
99½	85¼	3	Buff., R. & P. g. 5s	83½	85½	85¼	—18½
91½	86¾	4	CAN. SO. con. 5s.	91¼	91	91¼	+ 1⅛
97¼	93	32	Cal. Gas & El. 5s.	88	88	88	+ 1¼
82	77⅝	27	Cent. Leather 5s.	96¼	94½	95½	+ ½
104	100	2	Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s.	81½	81	81	..
97¼	96½	1	Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s.	102¾	102	102	+ 2
90	87¾	1	Cent. of Ga. cons. 5s.	90	90	90	+ 2
90¼	88¼	4	C. of Ga. N. & N. D. 5s	90	90	90	—13
82½	80	2	Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s.	98¼	98½	98¼	— ⅝
100¾	95	6	Ches. & O. fund. 1st 6s.	82½	82½	82½	..
77¾	72	5	Ches. & O. con. 5s.	96¾	96¾	96¾	— ⅛
87½	85¼	88	Ches. & O. gen. 4½s.	77½	77½	77½	+ ½
82¾	76	225	Chic. & Alton 3½s.	40	38	40	+ 4
74¼	65½	47	Ches. & O. cv. 5s.	82¼	80¼	81¾	+ 1¼
84½	80	13	Ches. & O. cv. 4½s.	74½	73	74½	+ 1⅝
94⅜	92	284	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s.	83½	83	83⅜	+ ⅛
87½	82	11	C., B. & Q., I. D. 4s.	85¼	85	85¼	..
93	91¼	9	C., B. & Q., N.E. 4s.	93	92¼	93	— ⅜
30	25	16	C. & E. Ill. con. 6s.	100	100	100	+ 2
23	22	10	C. & E. Ill. r. & l. 4s.	27	25	27	+ 2
60½	64	35	Chi. Gt. West. 4s.	23¼	22	22	— 3
70	64¾	42	C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s.	68½	67	68½	+ 1⅛
75¼	71¼	38	C., M. & S. P. cv. 4½s.	74½	74¼	74½	+ 1⅛
80	76¼	14	C., M. & S. P. cv. 5s.	79½	77	78	+ 1
98½	95½	10	C., M. & S. P., C., P. & W. 5s.	97	97	97	+ 1½
80¾	78¼	17	C., M. & St. P. 4½s.	85	80	80	..
79	74½	—2	C., M. & S. P. gen. 4s.	75	74¾	76	..
73¼	70	1	C. & N. W. gen. 3½s.	70¾	70¾	70¾	..
86½	81¼	4	Chi. Railways 5s.	82	82	82	..
68½	62½	62	C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s.	67	65¼	67	+ 1⅝
76	66	2	C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s.	70	70	70	..
77¾	73	8	C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s.	73¾	73¼	73¾	+ 1
71¾	71¾	1	C., R. I. & P. g. 4s, reg.	71¾	71¾	71¾	—15⅝
100½	100	1	C., St. L. & P. 5s.	100½	100½	100½	..
106½	102	23	C., St. P. M. & O. 6s.	106½	105¾	106½	+ 1⅞
90	86¼	11	Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s.	90	90	90	..
104	103½	1	Chi. & W. I. gen. 4s.	103½	103½	103½	— ⅛
67	64	1	Chi. & W. I. con. 4s.	66	66	66	+ ⅜
107½	102¾	25	Chile Copper 7s.	104¾	104	104¾	+ ⅞
83½	71	43	Chile C. 6s, part pd.	79¾	78¾	79½	+ 1
63½	59	4	C., C., C. & St. L. gn. 4s.	63½	62¾	63½	+ 1
65	65	1	C., C., C. & St. L., C., W. & M. 4s.	65	65	65	—14
76	73	42	Col. Industrial 5s.	75	74¾	74¾	+ ¾
85	83	5	Col. Fuel & I. gen. 5s.	85	85	85	..
102	99½	15	Col. & So. ref. 4½s.	71¼	70¼	71¼	+ 1⅛
86	85	5	Con. Gas conv. 6s.	100½	100	100½	+ ⅛
88	80½	18	Cons. Coal, Md., 1st ref. 5s.	86	86	86	+ ⅜
90	86	6	DEL. & HUD. ref. 4s.	83¾	82½	83	+ ⅜
99	90¼	67	Del. & Hud. cv. 5s.	88½	88	88	+ 1⅜
54	48¼	29	D. & R. G. cons. 4s.	65½	64¾	65¼	+ 2⅜
72½	62	10	D. & R. G. 1st & ref. 5s	54	52	52½	+ 1⅜
77	73	0	Det. Riv. Tun. 4½s.	77	72½	72½	..
87½	75	150	Distillers Secur. 5s.	87	77	77	— ⅛
57¼	49½	75	ERIE gen. 4s.	56	55	55¼	— ⅛
48¾	42	36	Erie cv. 4s, Series A 47	46	46	46	+ 2⅜
49	42¼	131	Erie cv. 4s, Series D 51	47	46	47	+ 2
101	100	3	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B..	47½	44¾	47½	+ 1⅝
79	75¼	1	Erie 1st con. 7s.	100½	100½	100½	+ ⅜
100	98½	1	Erie, Pa., col. 4s.	78¾	78¾	78¾	— ⅜
81	81	1	Erie & Jersey 6s.	100	100	100	+ 1½
100	94¾	6	Fla. E. C. 1st 4½s.	81	81	81	..
89	86¼	1	GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	98½	97¾	98¼	+ 2¼
81½	7	1	Gt. North. ref. 4½s.	89	89	89	+ 2¼
83	76¾	5	Green Bay deb., B.	85½	81½	81½	+ 1⅛
92½	87	2	Gulf & S. I. 5s.	78	78	78	+ 1
61	48¾	188	HOUS. & TEX. gen. 4s.	92	92	92	+ 2
19⅜	14¾	249	Hud. & Man. ref. 5s.	57½	55	57	+ 2¼
71	64¼	1	Hud. & Man. adj. 5s.	18½	16	18	+ 2¼
76¾	74	6	ILL. C. L. Div. 3½s.	65¼	65¼	65¼	+ 1⅛
88	79	87	Ill. Cent. ref. 4s.	76¼	74¼	76½	+ 1½
91	85½	8	Ill. C. St. L. & N. O. 5s.	87	79	79½	— ⅜
86½	81	16	Ill. Steel 4½s.	83½	83	87	— 1
97	95	35	Indiana Steel 5s.	95¾	95	95¾	..
57¼	51¾	35	Inter.-Met. 4½s.	55½	55	55¾	+ ⅛
73¾	63½	144	Int. Agricul. 5s.	52½	52½	52½	— 1
85	79	60	Int. Rap. Tran. 5s.	84½	71	72	+ 1
95	90	840	Int. Mer. Mar. 6s.	93	91	93	+ 2¼
46¼	40¼	10	Iowa Cent. ref. 4s.	45	43½	43½	+ 2¼
78	73¾	5	KAN. CITY SO. 5s.	78	77¾	78	+ 2½
69	62	2	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s.	65¼	65	65½	+ ⅛
102½	100¼	1	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	+ ⅛
78	74½	31	K. C. Term. 4s.	76¼	75	76	+ 1
98½	97¾	2	LAC. GAS 1st 5s.	98¼	98	98	+ ⅛
96½	94¾	7	Lack. Steel 5s, '50.	94	91¼	93¼	+ 2¼
75¾	71¾	20	Lack. Steel 5s, '23.	96	95	96	+ ⅛
86¾	82	6	Lake Shore 3½s.	74	72	74	+ 2¼
88½	81¾	5	Lake Shore 4s, '25.	85	84½	85	+ ⅝
96	91¾	4	Lake Shore 4s, '31.	84½	83½	84	..
95	95	4	Lex. & Eastern 5s.	95½	90¼	95½	+ 2½
117	110	4	Liggett & Myers 5s.	92½	92¾	92½	..
75	72	13	Liggett & Myers 7s.	112	112	112	+ ¼
76½	75	3	Long I. deb. 5s, '37.	73	72¾	72¾	+ ⅜
115	110	9	Long I. ref. 4s.	75	75	75	— 4½
96	83	5	Lorillard 5s.	112	111¼	112	+ 2
88½	83	9	Lorillard 7s.	90¾	90	90	..
107¼	103	2	Louis. & N. unif. 4s.	86¾	86¼	86¾	+ 1⅜
88⅝	80¼	140	MEX. P. cv. 6s, Ser. C.	107½	106½	107½	+ 1½
88½	80¾	1	Midvale Steel 5s.	88¾	85¾	88¾	+ 3⅝
46	41	16	Mich. St. Tel. 5s.	83½	88½	88½	— ⅜
37	28	10	M. & St. L. 1st & ref. 4s.	45¾	44	45¾	+ 2⅜
32¾	27½	10	M., K. & T. 2d 4s, t. r.	31	31	31	+ 2⅜
42½	40	10	M., K. & T. 2d 4s.	31	31	31	+ 2⅜
63½	60½	8	M., K. & T. 1st & ref. 4s.	42½	42¼	42¼	+ 2⅜
59¾	55½	400	Mo. Pac. 1st 4s.	63¾	61½	63¼	+ 1⅝
60½	56¾	2	Mo. Pac. 5s.	59	58¾	58¾	+ ⅜
22	20	18	Mo. P. 1st ref. 5s.	23	88¾	88¾	— ⅜
30½	28½	22	Mo. Pac. cons. 6s.	99¼	98¾	99¼	— 1
92	86¾	55	Mon. Pow. 5s, Ser. A	89¼	88¾	89¼	+ ¼
96¾	96¾	5	Clev. & P. std. 4½s.	96¾	65	65	—14
76	73	42	Col. Industrial 5s.	75	74¾	74¾	+ ¾
85	83	5	Col. Fuel & I. gen. 5s.	85	85	85	..
102	99½	15	Col. & So. ref. 4½s.	71¼	70¼	71¼	+ 1⅛
86	85	5	Con. Gas conv. 6s.	100½	100	100½	+ ⅛
88	80¼	18	Cons. Coal, Md., 1st ref. 5s.	86	86	86	+ ⅜
90	86	6	DEL. & HUD. ref. 4s.	83¾	82½	83	+ ⅜
99	90¼	67	Del. & Hud. cv. 5s.	88½	88	88	+ 1⅜
54	48¼	29	D. & R. G. cons. 4s.	65½	64¾	65¼	+ 2⅜
72½	62	10	D. & R. G. 1st & ref. 5s	54	52	52½	+ 1⅜
77	73	0	Det. Riv. Tun. 4½s.	77	72½	72½	..
87½	75	150	Distillers Secur. 5s.	87	77	77	— ⅛
57¼	49½	75	ERIE gen. 4s.	56	55	55¼	— ⅛
48¾	42	36	Erie cv. 4s, Series A 47	46	46	47	+ 2⅜
49	42¼	131	Erie cv. 4s, Series D 51	47	46	47	+ 2
101	100	3	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B..	47½	44¾	47½	+ 1⅝
79	75¼	1	Erie 1st con. 7s.	100½	100½	100½	+ ⅜
100	98½	1	Erie, Pa., col. 4s.	78¾	78¾	78¾	— ⅜
81	81	1	Erie & Jersey 6s.	100	100	100	+ 1½
100	94¾	6	Fla. E. C. 1st 4½s.	81	81	81	..
89	86¼	1	GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	98½	97¾	98¼	+ 2¼
81½	7	1	Gt. North. ref. 4½s.	89	89	89	+ 2¼
83	76¾	5	Green Bay deb., B.	85½	81½	81½	+ 1⅛
92½	87	2	Gulf & S. I. 5s.	78	78	78	+ 1
61	48¾	188	HOUS. & TEX. gen. 4s.	92	92	92	+ 2
19⅜	14¾	249	Hud. & Man. ref. 5s.	57½	55	57	+ 2¼
71	64¼	1	Hud. & Man. adj. 5s.	18½	16	18	+ 2¼
76¾	74	6	ILL. C. L. Div. 3½s.	65¼	65¼	65¼	+ 1⅛
88	79	87	Ill. Cent. ref. 4s.	76¼	74¼	76½	+ 1½
91	85½	8	Ill. C. St. L. & N. O. 5s.	87	79	79½	— ⅜
86½	81	16	Ill. Steel 4½s.	83½	83	87	— 1
97	95	35	Indiana Steel 5s.	95¾	95	95¾	..
57¼	51¾	35	Inter.-Met. 4½s.	55½	55	55¾	+ ⅛
73¾	63½	144	Int. Agricul. 5s.	52½	52½	52½	— 1
85	79	60	Int. Rap. Tran. 5s.	84½	71	72	+ 1
95	90	840	Int. Mer. Mar. 6s.	93	91	93	+ 2¼
46¼	40¼	10	Iowa Cent. ref. 4s.	45	43½	43½	+ 2¼
78	73¾	5	KAN. CITY SO. 5s.	78	77¾	78	+ 2½
69	62	2	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s.	65¼	65	65½	+ ⅛
102½	100¼	1	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	+ ⅛
78	74½	31	K. C. Term. 4s.	76¼	75	76	+ 1
98½	97¾	2	LAC. GAS 1st 5s.	98¼	98	98	+ ⅛
96½	94¾	7	Lack. Steel 5s, '50.	94

QUOTATION LIST OF OUTSIDE SECURITIES

These quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.
Dividend and Interest Periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. * Sells dollars per share.
† And interest. ‡ Including extra dividend. †† Sells flat. ¶ Special. x Ex dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.		Quotation May 11, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39.....	5	Mar.	& Sep.	70	82
Anac. & Pot., '49.....	5	Apr.	& Oct.	83	87
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '39	5	June	& Dec.	68	72
Ariz. Power 1st, '33...	6	May	& Nov.	80	85
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr.	& Oct.	86	92
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June	& Dec.	68	70
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39...	5	Feb.	& Aug.	80	85
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39..	5	Feb.	& Aug.	..	97½
Buf. & Niag. Pres. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35.	5	Jan.	& July	..	99
Do 1st, '42.....	5	Jan.	& July	96½	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38..	5	Jan.	& July	..	98
Buf. & Sus. 1st, '32..	5	June	& Dec.	94	96
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan.	& July	..	91½
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan.	& July	80	87
Capital Trac. 1st, '47..	5	June	& Dec.	100½	..
C. & P. Tel. cons., '29	5	Jan.	& July	98	100
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99.....	5	Mar.	& Sep.	..	92
Do '23.....	5	Jan.	& July	96	98
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39...	5	Apr.	& Oct.	90	92½
C. Buck. L. & N. Tr., '21	5	Mar.	& Sep.	85	..
Colo. Power 1st, '53...	5	May	& Nov.	84	88
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36.....	5	Jan.	& July	82	90
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr.	& Oct.	83	88
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd. 1st, '51	4½	Jan.	& July	84	87½
Do unstamped, '51....	4½	Jan.	& July	84	87½
Cons. Gas, (Balt.), '39.	5	Jan.	& July	96	100
Do '54.....	4½	Jan.	& July	85	87
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan.	& July	82	83
Cons. G. of N. J., '36..	5	Jan.	& July	90	..
Do 1st, '65.....	5	Apr.	& Oct.	87	..
Cons. G. of N.Y. 1st, '51	5	June	& Dec.	92	94
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan.	& July	95	98
Do deb., '30.....	5	Jan.	& July	85	90
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32.....	5	May	& Nov.	97	98
Dallas Elec 1st, '22....	5	Apr.	& Oct.	84	89
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May	& Nov.	82	88
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, 56.	5	June	& Dec.	88	..
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan.	& July	85	90
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32..	6	June	& Dec.	95	100
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr.	& Oct.	78	83
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40..	5	May	& Nov.	78	82
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49....	5	June	& Dec.	90	..
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan.	& July	45	65
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46..	5	Jan.	& July	75½	76½
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan.	& July	95	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25..	5	Feb.	& Aug.	90	95
Hudson Co. Gas, '49....	5	May	& Nov.	90	94
Hoboken Ferry, '46....	5	May	& Nov.	90	95
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49.	4	Jan.	& July	50	52
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49.....	4	May	& Nov.	64	66
K. C. L. & P. 1st, '44..	5	Jan.	& July	73	80
Do 2d, '44.....	6	Jan.	& July	75	82
K. C. Long D. Tr., '25..	5	Jan.	& July	70	82
Kan. C. Rys. 1st, '44..	5	Jan.	& July	70	76
Do 2d, '44.....	6	Jan.	& July	70	74
Do 2d, '44.....	6	Jan.	& July	60	75
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan.	& July	87	88
Knoxville Trac. 1st, '62	5	Apr.	& Oct.	95	100
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st '20	5	Jan.	& July	..	96
Middle West Util., '25..	6	Jan.	& July	84	90
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan.	& July	71	73
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May	& Nov.	80	85
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	5	June	& Dec.	94	97
Nash.R. & L. 1st con., '53	5	Jan.	& July	92	98
Do ref., '58.....	5	Jan.	& July	65	70
Nev.-Cal El. 1st 6s, '46	6	Jan.	& July	90	95
Newark Gas, '48.....	5	June	& Dec.	92	96
Newark Pass. Ry., '30..	5	Jan.	& July	90	..
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May	& Nov.	68	69
N. & Westchester lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan.	& July	64	69
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32..	5	Jan.	& July	97	100
Do ref., '32.....	6	Apr.	& Oct.	97¾	..
North. & Portsmouth, '36	5	June	& Dec.	78	82
North Ohio Trac. con., '36	5	May	& Nov.	75	85
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan.	& July	75	80
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref. '41	5	Apr.	& Oct.	85½	86½
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan.	& July	79	84
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28....	5	Jan.	& July	80	83
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '23	5	Jan.	& July	82	88
Ontario Power 1st, '43.	5	Feb.	& Aug.	85	87
Do deb., '21.....	6	Jan.	& July	95	97
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan.	& July	90	95
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31.	6	Jan.	& July	85	93
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44...	5	Apr.	& Oct.	98	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb.	& Aug.	80	86
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May	& Nov.	70	72
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June	& Dec.	96½	98
Do cons., '36.....	5	Jan.	& July	93½	94
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar.	& Sep.	..	60
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37..	5	May	& Nov	85	92
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '56..	5	Feb.	& Aug.	84	85
Seattle Elec. cons., '29.	5	Feb.	& Aug.	80	85
So. Cal. Edison gen. '39	5	Jan.	& July	85	88
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar.	& Sep.	85	90
S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '48	5	June	& Dec.	83	86
Stand. Gas & El., '35..	6	Apr.	& Oct.	71	85
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '51	4	May	& Dec.	74	80
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54..	5	Jan.	& July	69	73
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June	& Dec.	83	90
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June	& Dec.	88	93
Twin S. G. & E. 1st, '38	5	Apr.	& Oct.	85	92
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June	& Dec.	70	71
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June	& Dec.	76	80
Do deb., '26.....	6	May	& Nov.	80	90
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar.	& Sep.	73	74
Do income, '49.....	4	June	& Dec.	52	54
U. S. Pub. Ut., '27....	6	Feb.	& Aug.	95	97
United Util. conv., '43	6	Jan.	& July	90	95
Wash. Balt. & A., '41	4	Mar.	& Sep.	82	84
Washington Gas, '60..	5	May	& Nov.	95	..
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan.	& July	67½	69
W. States G. & E., '37	5	June	& Dec.	93	96
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan.	& July	86	92
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar.	& Sep.	88	92

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.		Quotation May 11, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
K. C. St. Yds. deb., '20	5	Feb.	& Aug.	95	98½
Lima Locomotive, '39..	6	May	& Nov.	91	97
Monon Coal 1st, '36...	5	June	& Dec.	62	68
Proc. Con. Coll. tes., '37	5	Jan.	& July	85	90
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan.	& July	90	95
Wiskwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May	& Nov.	..	98½

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation May 11, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec Pwr..	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 18	14	15
Am. Gas & El. (¢50)...	2½	Q	May 1, 18	86	87
Am. Light & Trac.....	†5	Q	May 1, 18	191	192
Do pf.....	1½	Q	May 1, 18	95	96

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation May 11, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Power & Light....	1	Q	Mar 1, 18	38	41
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Mar 1, 18	69	70
Am. Public Utilities...	¾	Q	July 1, 14	..	..
Do pf.....	2½	Q	Apr 1, 18	..	55
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Do 1st pf.....	1¾	Q	Feb 26,18	.. 58	43¼ 59
Do participating pf...	3	S	Dec 1, 17	75	80
Bal Rouge El. cum.pf.	1¾	Q	Mar 30,18	97¾	99
Bu alo Gen. Electric.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 18	85	93
Cal Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 18	84½	85½
Capital Traction.....	1½	Q	Apr 1, 18	27	28
Car. Power & Light...	½	Q	May 1 18	87	91
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 18	88	91
C. Mtn. & El. cum. pf	1½	Q	Mar 1, 18	..	60
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50).				.. 45	47
Cities' Service.....	*½	M	Apr 1, 18	212	215
Do pf.....	½	M	Apr 1, 18	76	77
Colorado Power.....	½	Q	Apr 15,18	24	27
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Mar 15,18	95	100
Columbia Elec. pf....	3	S	Jan 17,18	70	77
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt..	1	..	Nov 1, 17	21	23
Do pf.....	a1½	Q	May 1, 18	45	47
Commonw'th. Pr. 1st..	1½	Q	Apr 1, 18	90	94
Con. Gas, Elec. cum. pf	1½	Q	Mar 1, 18	64	66
Eastern States Elec...	2½	S	Jan 2, 18	54	59
Do pf.....	3	S	Jan 2, 18	73	76
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	May 1, 18	94	95
El Paso Electric.....	2½	Q	Mar 15,18	..	90
Essex & Hudson Gas..	4	S	Dec 1, 17	..	118½
Federal Light & Trac. Do pf.....	..	..	..	.. 6	8
Gal. & Hous. El. pf..	3	S	Mar 15,18	59	65
Gas & Elec. of Bergen.	..	..	..	70	80
Hudson County Gas...	4	S	Dec 1, 17	115	123
Illum. & Pr. Sec.....	..	..	..	15	25
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Feb 15,18	90	95
Kan. City Lt. & Pwr...	..	..	..	..	25
Do pf.....	..	..	..	..	52
Kansas City Rys.....	..	..	..	..	30
Do pf.....	..	..	..	..	60
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 18	90	100
Middle West Util. pf..	1½	Q	Mar 1, 18	56	58
Miss. River Pr. pf....	3	S	J. & J.	39	40
Mobile Electric pf....	1¾	Q	Feb 15,18	80	90
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Mar 15,18	85	93
Nashville R. & L. pf...	1½	Q	Apr 1, 18	64	70
Newark Con. Gas.....	2½	S	Jan 1, 18	80	85
N.Y. Prov. Pr. pf....	2	Q	Apr 15,18	53	56
N.Y. Steam pf. ($50)..				.. 11	15
N.Y. Pro. Pr. pf.....	1	Q	Jan 15,18	53	56
No. States Power.....	1¾	Q	Jan	43	45
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Apr 20,18	85	86
Nor. Texas Electric..	1	Q	Mar 1, 18	55	60
Do pf.....	3	S	Mar 1, 18	70	75
Pacific Gas & Electric	1½	..	Oct 15, 17	34	36
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Feb 15,18	81	81½
Pac. P. & L. pf.....	1½	Q	Feb 15,18	80	90
Pac. Pr. & Lt. pf.....	1¾	Q	May 1, 18	85	..
Republic Ry. & Light.	1	Q	Apr 15,18	22½	24
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Apr 15,18	58	59
Southern Cal. Edison..	1¾	Q	Feb 15,18	80	83
Do 1st pf.....	1¾	Q	Apr 15,18	96	98
So. Canada G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Dec 17,	110	120
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 18	90	100
Standard Gas & Elec. Do pf.....	1½	Q	Mar 15,18	24	5 26
Tampa Electric.....	2½	Q	Feb 15,18	100	..
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr. Do pf.....	..	..	..	..	3½ 11
Texas Pr. & Lt. pf....	1¾	Q	May 1, 18	90	100
Tri-City R. & L. pf...	1½	Q	Apr 1, 18	85	88
United Light & Rys..	1	Q	Apr 1, 18	29	31
Do 1st pf.....	1½	Q	Apr 1, 18	61	63
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.).	50c	Q	Apr 15,18	19½	20½
United Utilities.....	..	..	..	..	57½
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 18	92	98
Washington Gas.....	90c	Q	Feb 1, 18	57½	59½
Wash. Ry. & Electric.	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 18	50	60
Do pf.....	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 18	66½	70
Western Power.....	1	Q	Apr 15,18	12	14
Do pf.....	1	Q	Apr 15,18	49	51
West. States Gas & E.	½	Q	Feb 15,18	20	30
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Apr 15,18	85	92
Wisconsin Edison.....	$1.50	S	Dec 31.17	25	30

*¾ payable in com. stock. †Incl. 2½% payable in com. stock. ‡In 5-year 6% scrip. a—Payable in scrip.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation May 11, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Tr..	11,250,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 18	365	372
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 18	500	530
Central	5,000,000	7	Q	Apr 1, 18	700	710
Columbia	5,000,000	3½	Q	Mar 30,18	254	260
Commercial..	500,000	..	..	..	100	..
Empire	1,500,000	3	Q	Mar 30,18	200	300
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	5	Q	Mar 30,18	338	342
Far. L. & T..	5,000,000	4½	Q	May 1, 18	380	390
Fidelity	1,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 18	108	113
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 30,18	230	240
Fulton	500,000	*7	S	Jan 2, 18	240	255
Guaranty	25,000,000	5	Q	Mar 30,18	322	328
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	May 1, 18	265	275
Hudson Tr....	500,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 18	142	145
Irving Trust..	1,000,000	b2	Q	Apr 1, 18	145	175
Kings Co....	500,000	6	Q	May 1, 18	620	650
Law. Title & Tr. Co.....	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 18	93	..
Lincoln	1,000,000	1	Q	May 1, 18	105	109
Manufact'rs..	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 18	125	145
Mercantile ..	1,000,000	..	..	..	198	..
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 30,18	300	320
Nassau	3,000,000	8	Q	Mar 30,18	585	600
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 10,17	875	900
People's Tr..	1,000,000	3½	Q	Mar 30,18	250	275
Q. Co. & Jam.	600,000	..	..	..	..	..
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Mar 30,18	250	255
Transatlantic	700,000	3	S	Jan 2, 18	175	..
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 18	405	415
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 18	910	930
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 30,18	..	406

*Incl. 2% extra. †Incl. 5% extra. ‡And 16⅔ extra.
a—And 2% extra.
b—See Irving Nat. Bank.

INSURANCE, REALTY, AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation May 11, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Alliance	$1,000,000	6	..	Feb 15,18	155	165
Am. Surety..	5,000,000	$1	Q	Mar 1, 18	185	195
Bd. & Mtg.G.	5,000,000	4	Q	Feb 15,18	187	197
City of N. Y.	583,000	2	..	July 1, 15	90	100
Commonw'lth	500,000	10	A	..	300	325
Continental..	10,000,000	1.50	S	Jan 8, 18	45	47
Fidel. Phenix	2,500,000	10	S	Jan 8, 18	285	300
Fidelity	2,000,000	15	S	Jan 15,18	460	485
Globe & Rut.	700,000	10	Q	Apr 31,18	800	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	$1.25	Q	Apr 1, 18	160	170
Home Fire..	6,000,000	12½	S	J. & J	395	410
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	..	Q	Apr 1, 18	87	95
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Mar 30,18	82	87
Nat. Lib.($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 2, 18	150	160
Nat. Surety..	4,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 18	167	170
N.Y. T. & M..	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 18	50	60
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	†15	S	Jan 1, 18	170	175
No.River($25)	600,000	8	S	Apr 10,18	39	42
Pacific	400,000	5	S	Jan 16,18	130	150
Realty Asso..	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,18	68	75
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	3	..	Jan 1, 17	50	75
Weste'r ($10)	500,000	‡5	Q	Feb 1, 18	30	32

*And $1 extra. †Including 5% extra. ‡And 1½% extra.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation May 11, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 18	400	500
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	e6	S	May 1, 17	220	..
Atlantic($100)	1,900,000	3	S	Jan 2, 18	170	..
Bk. of Cuba	100,000	5	S	Jan 2, 18	183	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	400,000	f3	S	Jan 2, 18	200	215
Bowery	250,000	f6	Q	May 1, 18	400	..
B'way Cent'l.	100,000	..	..	..	135	145
Bronx Nat...	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 18	160	175
Bronx Boro..	150,000	..	..	..	150	200
Bryant Park.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 18	145	155
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	July 1, 15	80	95
Chase Nat'l..	10,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 18	340	355
Ch.-P. Nat...	3,500,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 18	230	240
Chelsea Ex..	400,000	3	..	Apr 1, 17	100	110
Chemic Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	May 1, 18	385	390
Citizens Nat..	2,500,000	4½	Q	Apr 1, 18	208	211
City (Nat'l)..	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 17	370	375
Coal & I. N..	1,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 18	205	215
Colonial	500,000	3	Q	Mar 30,18	400	..
Columbia ...	1,000,000	8	S	Dec 31,17	150	160
Comm. Exch..	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 18	390	..
Commonw'th..	400,000	5	S	May 1, 17	185	195
Com. Nat....	25,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 18	175	178
Contin'l ($75)	750,000	$3	S	Feb 1, 18	136	..
Corn. Exch..	3,500,000	4	Q	May 1, 18	312	..
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	..	Jun 1, 16	60	66
Europe	150,000	8	Q	Jan 13,17	110	130
Fifth Av.....	100,000	25	Q	Apr 1, 18	3500	4000
Fifth Nat...	250,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 18	215	230
First Nat....	10,000,000	†10	Q	Apr 1, 18	860	..
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 30,17	170	185
Gotham Nat..	200,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 18	200	..
Grand Cent'l.	500,000	4	Q	Mar 30,18	353	350
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	a8	Q	Apr 1, 18	650	..
Harriman N.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 4, 18	235	245
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 18	480	500
Irving Nat...	4,500,000	e3	Q	Apr 1, 18	274	278
Liberty Nat..	3,000,000	4½	Q	Apr 1, 18	300	400
Lincoln Nat..	1,000,000	2½	Q	May 1, 18	280	300
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	d5	Q	Apr 1, 18	320	..
M. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	305	..
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	4	Q	Apr 15,18	300	..
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	$2	S	Jan 2, 18	..	240
Metropolitan..	2,000,000	8	Q	Apr 1, 18	165	173
Mutual	200,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 18	375	..
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	Apr 1, 18	200	225
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	a10	S	Jan 2, 18	420	..
N.Y. Co. Nat.	1,000,000	10	..	Jan 2, 17	125	150
N.Y. Pro. Ex..	1,000,000	1	Q	Apr 15,18	200	..
Pacific ($50)..	500,000	$1	Q	May 1, 18	275	..
Public	750,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 18	200	215
Park Nat....	5,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 18	500	515
People's ($25)	200,000	$1.25	S	Jan 2, 18	200	220
Seab'd Nat..	1,000,000	Q	Q	Apr 1, 18	450	470
Second Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 18	71	73
Sherman Nat	500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 18	125	135
State	1,500,000	3	S	Jan 2, 18	115	120
23d Ward....	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 18	115	130
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,17	152	160
Wash. Hgts..	100,000	6	Q	Mar 31,18	275	..
West. Side...	326,600	6	Q	Jan 1, 17	..	185
Yorkville	100,000	6	Q	Mar 30,18	525	575

*Incl. 75c extra. †Incl. 8% extra. ‡Incl. 3% extra.
§And 10% of First Security Co. a—Incl. 2% extra.
b—And 10% special. c—Incl. 1% extra.
d—Incl. 1% extra. e—⅛ share Irving Trust Co. stock.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bk'r St & F'y Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	Jan 1, 18	20
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 18	120 140
B'l'n C.R.($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15,18	13 13¾
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 18	95 108
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr 15,18	200 230
42d St & G.St	748,000	4½	Q	May 1, 18	185 210
Ninth Av....	800,000	2	..	Apr 15,18	105 132
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 10,18	82 95

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation May 11, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
American Brass.....	*1½	Q	Feb 15,18	228	232
American Chicle.....	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	36	38
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Apr 1, 18	64	67
Amer. Typefounders..	1	Q	Apr 15,18	35	38
Atlas Powder.....	d5	Q	Mar 11,18	174	177
Atlas Powder pf.....	1½	Q	May 4, 18	91	93
Babcock & Wilcox....	2	Q	Apr 1, 18	111	113
Bord. Cond. Milk....	4	S	Feb 15,18	94	95
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Mar 15,18	94	96
By Products Coke.....	b1½	Q	Feb 15,18	123	127
Celluloid	2	Q	Mar 20,18	145	155
Central Agguirre Sugar	2½	Q	Apr 1, 18	170	174
Central Coal & Coke..	1½	Q	Apr 15,18	61	65
Certainteed Products.	$4	..	Jan 28,18	39¾	40
Do 1st pf.....	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 18	89	90
Do 2d pf.....	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 18	83	85
Childs	1¾	Q	Mar 11,18	70	72
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Mar 11,18	94	96
Clinchfield Coal.....	1¼	Q	May 1, 18	95	..
Crocker-Wheeler	2	Q	Apr 15,18	91	100
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Apr 15,18	92	100
Del., Lack. & W. Coal.	$1.25	Q	Apr 15,18	182	185
Eastman Kodak.....	a10	Q	Apr 1, 18	445	..
Fajardo Sugar.....	a10	Q	May 1, 18	100	106
Federal Sugar.....	1¾	Q	Mar 15,18	79	82
Do pf.....	1½	Q	May 1, 18	90	94
Gillette Safety Razor.	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 18	..	..
Great Western pf.....	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 18	106	109
Guantanamo Sugar....	$1.25	Q	Apr 1, 18	56	58
Hercules Powder.....	¶1	..	Mar 15,18	240	245ex
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Feb 15,18	110½	112½
Holly Sugar pf.....	1¾	Q	May 1, 18	93	97
Int. Silver.....	..	..	..	42	50
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 18	78	80
Lanston Monotype....	1½	Q	Feb 28,18	58	61
Manati Sugar.....	2½	Q	Mar 1, 18	100	103
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 18	91	96
Matanzas-Am. Do pf.....	..	..	..	8	15
Mex. Petroleum.....	2½	..	Mar 30,18	72	78
Michigan Sugar.....	2	Q	Mar 30,18	109	110½
Midwest Refining.....	$1	Q	May 1, 18	107	109
Nat Candy.....	2½	S	Mar 18,18	42	42¾
Do 1st pf.....	3½	S	Mar 13,18	100	101
Do 2d pf.....	3½	S	Mar 13,18	87	89
Nat. Sugar Refining..	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 18	97	98½
New Jersey Zinc.....

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

ALBATROSS Wanted.—All colors. Telephone Madison Square 1584.

ASTRACHANS Wanted.—Open for quantity. O 147 Times.

BOLIVIA Wanted.—F. & H. taupe, deer, and chinchilla; any quantity; will pay net cash $6 yard. H. Markowitz Sons, Inc., 99 Madison Av. 6890 Madison Square.

BROADCLOTH Wanted. — With or without tickets; taupe, burgundy, green; spot cash. Fourth floor, 45 West 27th. Farragut 9644.

BROADCLOTH Wanted; serges, velours, kerseys. H. L. Bunin, 348 4th Av. Madison Square 651.

BROADCLOTH, velour, serges, and other materials wanted; spot cash. Max Lieberthal, 43 West 27th.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Manufacturer open for Botany and F. & H. Broadcloth. Chelsea 1070.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Velours, kerseys; pay cash. Bernstein Co., 118 West 27th.

BROADCLOTH Wanted; also serges and velours. Mad. Sq. 571.

CAMISOLES Wanted.—Large jobber now placing orders for satin camisoles. Write for appointment. O 177 Times.

CHEVIOT Wanted.—Newhouse No. 9 or similar; large quantity; will pay good price, spot cash. Farragut 9343.

CHIFFON VELVET Wanted.—All silk, in undesirable or high shades, at a price, net cash. Madison Square 8699.

CLOAKS Wanted.—Will look at cloaks for women, misses, and children for Fall Tuesday, May 14. The Dannenberg Co., 1,133 Broadway.

COATS and Suits Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders for Fall coats and suits of the better grade. 11 West 32d, fifth floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at snappy numbers cloth coats, suits, and plush coats. Masoff, 141 West 28th, 4th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted. — Prominent jobber placing Fall orders. Call morning. 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at samples of coats, suits, and serge dresses. 12th floor, 28 West 25th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Looking at better grade Fall line. 181 West 28th St., 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders, better grade. 19 West 24th, 11th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Placing stock orders on plush coats. 22 West 26th, 6th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on plush. Fifth floor, 45 West 27th.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Garnet, wide wale, like Juilliard's 613; also white chinchilla. Phone after noon Farragut 9980.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Will buy any quantity narrow wale, cash. United Infants' Wear. Telephone Spring 3719.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Open for quantity 86-inch narrow and wide wale. O 146 Times.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Can use about 15,000 yards heavy close-woven cheesecloth seconds or similar goods. 11 Waverley Place, Room 17. Spring 4380.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—25,000 yards of crepe de chine, 3 to 4 thread, at a price; all shades. Feinberg Bros., 189 6th Av.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Three-thread, cotton-back satin, white, gray, red. Madison Square 8956.

CREPE DE CHINES AND GEORGETTES Wanted.—Quantity. Telephone Madison Square 5465.

CRYSTAL CLOTH Wanted.—All Fall shades; quantity. Greeley 1544.

DELHI Wanted.—A. W. Co., Spring shades; will pay cash; price must be reasonable. Gramercy 1661.

DRESSES Wanted.—White voile and white georgette and navy taffeta dresses; large stock orders placed. 6 West 32d, 11th floor, rear.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at wash dresses from contractors' own material. Globe, 19 West 27th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Satin, taffeta, serges; will place orders on snappy styles. 118 West 22d St., 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall samples silks and serges, all week. 12th floor, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for jobs silk and georgette dresses. Underselling Waist Co., 118 West 22d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Georgette, crepe, taffetas; open for quantity for cash. Madison Square 6050.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at silk dresses. Call with samples, 6th floor, 141 West 29th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking all week. Room 804, 27 West 24th St.

DRILLS Wanted.—Open to buy large quantity 2.50 gray drills; also 30-inch duck from 6 to 10 oz. Exporters Dry Goods Exchange, 21 Pearl St. Broad 1439.

FLAG BUNTINGS Wanted.—Wool and cotton; also khaki drills. Room 26, 2 West 15th.

FLANNELS Wanted.—Quantity O. D., from $1.50 to $1.70. Call with samples, 5th floor, 114 5th Av.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Open to buy 1,000 dozen 18-14 inch fibre hose in black; first quality. Exporters Dry Goods Exchange, 21 Pearl St. Broad 1439.

JEANS Wanted. — Converse-Stanton, Peperell, 19 Hill or Lonsdale; below market price. Worth 2180, Fifth Av. Bldg.

KERSEY AND VELOURS Wanted.—Will buy all colors. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th.

LAWNS AND PAJAMA CHECKS Wanted.—U. S. Textile Co., 200 5th Av. Gram. 4356.

MESSALINES Wanted.—Open for quantity chiffon messalines in peau de cygne, 80 cents up, cash. Mad. Sq. 4620. Extension 17.

OXFORDS Wanted.—Gilbert 30191, F. H. Duvet de Laine, Fall colors. Farragut 2616.

PANAMA Wanted.—Cotton warp "S. P. A." and cash. Call Greeley 6407.

PEAU DE SOIE Wanted, 50 pieces, white. Chelsea 7385.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Velour, burellas, and ¾ goods, all colors; will pay cash. Samuel Printz, 30 West 24th.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Panamas, serges, &c.; spot cash. Zipkin, 1,133 Broadway.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Open to buy plushes, spot cash. Leipzig & Rosenberg, 34 W. 27th.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Esquimette and Peco; cash. Madison Square 8121.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Mattlamb, all makes; spot cash. Farr. 3264.

POMPOMS Wanted.—12075, 0816, all shades, velours, serges, plushes; will pay cash. Gramercy 1074.

POM POMS Wanted. — Silvertones, crystal cloth; Fall shades. Farragut 9090. London.

POM POMS Wanted.—American 0816; cash. Madison Square 3121.

POPLIN AND TAFFETA Wanted.—Open for silk and cotton faille lustre poplin, for spot cash. Lyric Dress Co., 146 West 25th.

POPLIN Wanted.—90610, 6077, all colors; also 0816 pom poms, all colors, for cash. Mr. Lazarus, Mad. Sq. 8777.

POPLINS wanted in all shades; also all kinds of cloaking. Alex. Kogut, Chelsea 2006.

POPLINS Wanted—90610, 6077, serges, gray oxfords, velours 0380; cash. Farragut 588.

RATINE Wanted.—All colors, any quantity. Main 4277.

SATIN.—Wash satin wanted, 36-inch, plush and Ivory Cronemeyer 832, for cash. Mad. Sq. 708.

SERGES AND POPLINS Wanted.—Open for all kinds of serges and poplins. Copland & Aprelbaum, 26 East 21st. Room 508.

SERGES Wanted.—High shades for spot cash; also navy, black 11433, 0936, 6234, 519; also others. Murray Hill 1701.

SERGES Wanted.—94, 2004, 2000 fancy, 2205, 7614, 7301, 1166, U. S. 838 and 235; 8-4 and 6-4 overcoating. Spring 6151.

SERGES Wanted.—Poplins, velours, broadcloths, silvertones. S. Hochberg, 31 East 27th. Madison Square 9837.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman's 1210 and Parker Wilder 0151 and 0152. Chelsea 9955.

SERGES Wanted.—All kinds of serges, any quantity; net cash. Gramercy 6647.

SERGE Wanted.—Any men's wear, up to $3, similar to No. 9. K 168 Times.

SERGE Wanted.—Will pay cash for all makes. Madison Square 3867.

SERGES Wanted.—0936 and U. S. 838. Madison Square 2947.

SERGE Wanted.—54289, 100 pieces. Madison Square 509.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Holden, I. Leonard, Franz, Merz, or similar; Fall colors. Farragut 2616.

SILVERTONE, Velours Wanted.—All Fall shades; quantity. Greeley 1544.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade suits; looking at samples all this week. Eleventh floor, 1,140 Broadway.

SUITS, COATS, AND DRESSES Wanted.—High grade, for cash. Gottdiener, Franklin 4138.

SUITS, Coats, Waists, Dresses Wanted.—Cash, better grade. National, Franklin 2412.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at suits all week. 6 and 8 West 32d, 13th floor.

SUITINGS Wanted.—All kinds of cloth. 1,133 Broadway, Room 1223.

SUITS Wanted.—Better grade only. Call with samples, 1,133 Broadway, Room 1223.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders, better grade. 19 W. 24th, 11th floor.

UNDERWEAR AND MILLINERY Wanted. —Want to buy for cash samples, jobs or close out, of ready to wear millinery and muslin underwear for both basement and upstairs departments. Pfeifer Bros., Little Rock, Ark., New York office, 1,150 Broadway.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

VELOURS Wanted.—Will exchange 0360 or other colors taupe for pekin. Call Madison Square 7617.

VELOURS Wanted.—All shades, heavy, medium weights. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st St.

VELOURS Wanted.—K-544, 11050, 0359, 0360, for cash. Mad. Sq. 5027.

VELOURS Wanted.—544 and 11050, all similar. Telephone Chelsea 269.

VELVETEENS Wanted. — All qualities, widths, and colors. Phone Kraus, M. S. 8444.

WOOLENS Wanted. — All descriptions disposed; service $10 yearly; no commission. Piece Goods Service Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 5636.

YARNS Wanted.—For cash; worsted or woolen knitting yarns. G. S. Kelley, 354 4th Av.

Contracts Wanted.

CONTRACT wanted on hand embroidery waist dresses; able to handle large quantities. Guernier, 787 6th Av. Bryant 5447.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AMERICAN FLAGS, all sizes, will sell below cost, account draft. Stagg 4523.

BEAVER, Tingues, 27-inch, No. 18, $3.25, net cash. P 5 Times.

BROADCLOTHS, Serges, Velours, Bollvia, Burella, Mixtures, Jerseys, and Palm Beach Cloth; prices reasonable for spot cash. Farragut 3832.

BROADCLOTH.—50 pieces botany and other broadcloths in assorted shades; also heavyweight velours, below market price. Stuyvesant 7359.

BROADCLOTH. — Velour, kersey, Raritan Pevael Poiret twill and kinds of serges. Farragut 5628.

BROADCLOTH, Velours, Pom Pom, Serges, Poplins, Crystal Cloth, and Silvertone. M. S. 9096.

BROADCLOTH, Juilliard 110, best Fall shade, $4 net cash. Yale. Madison Square 9862.

BROADCLOTH 315, Botany, F. & H. Columbia, 39 pieces. Morgstein. Madison Square 4020.

BROADCLOTHS, Botany 315, pompoms 0816, all shades, reasonable prices. Farragut 588.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315, all colors; cash. Whitman 3, navy. Farragut 9498.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315, black, navy, 10 pieces, $3.75 net cash. P 4 Times.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315, black, 32 pieces. Chelsea 590.

BUTTONS.—Pearl, others, fasteners, hooks and eyes, cheap. 1,170 Broadway, Room 405.

CELLULOID SHEET MATERIAL, all kinds, D. B. L. Products. Barclay 1007.

CLOAKINGS.—3-4 navy and mixture, reasonable. Phone Mr. Brostell. 1st floor.

CLOTH.—54, 54 inches, for sale; all shades. Farragut 3264.

COATEES and Stoles.—Plush, beaver, kerami, and also fur effects; we are headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

COATS, Capes and Suits on hand, the best values for closing out prices. Call special pom pom coat cloths, 100 per cent. wool, no camouflage. Shapiro & Davis, 29-33 West 35th. We are closed on Saturday.

COATS, Suits, and Capes.—800 on the racks in velours and Fisher & Kersey tweeds; genuine Palm Beach motor coats and other wanted fabrics. Five Per Cent. Cloak Co., Inc., 11 West 32d.

COATS.—High-grade flapper and junior coats for jobbers catering to better trade; Fall lines ready. Julius L. Goldstein, 153 West 23d. Farragut 596.

COATS, 1,000, all 1918 Spring models, leading styles and shades, to close out at sacrifice. Eastern, 448 Broadway.

COATS.—Silk and satin coats, with and without marabou trimming, to close out. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

COATS.—Will close out the balance of Spring coats at reduced prices. F. J. Gelfond, 141 West 28th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Smart styles on racks at reduced prices. Eisen & Son, 122 West 26th St.

COATS.—For Fall; broadcloth our specialty; jobbers only. I. Novick & Co., 45 West 27th.

COATS, Suits, Dresses.—Spring jobs to be closed out cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS, Suits.—Closing out silk garments, below cost. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS to close out; also in silks. Plager, 1,161 Broadway.

COATS.—50 khaki coats to close out. Plotkin Bros., 110 West 25th.

CORDUROY.—John S. Boyd's; if interested call. Leipzig & Rosenberg, 34 West 27th.

COTTON DRESSES.—1,000 to sell, reasonable; Lorraine ginghams, also white and fancy voiles. H. Wohl, 12 West 17th.

COTTON FLANNEL.—10 cases spot Dixie cotton flannel, assorted colors. H. Isaacs, 222 4th Av. Phone Gramercy 3022.

COTTON GOODS, PLAID VOILES to close out below market price. Gramercy 3094.

CREPE DE CHINES.—Three-thread; immediate delivery. Superba Silk Mills, 104 5th Av. Chelsea 8785.

DRESSES.—500 high-class dresses to close out; georgette, taffeta, crepe de chine, organdies, voiles, and nets; also full line of new numbers in georgette, navy taffetas, white crepe de chine, and organdy. Hahn & Benjamin, 37 West 37th.

DRESSES, dimities, voiles, ginghams; superior styles; valuesd values from $2 to $6. Rosebud Mfg. Co., 37 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—150 voile dresses; 150 velvet jackets; any reasonable price taken. Astoria Mfg. Co., 46 East 9th St.

DRESSES.—300 taffeta, plain and striped, at bargain prices; children's goods; sizes 16 to 42. Bernard N. Frank, 130 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—Large assortment of gingham dresses for immediate delivery. Lincoln Dress Co., 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—1,000 taffetas, satins, and georgette dresses. Kirschner & Bosniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Destrable jobs, including road samples, at reduction. Call 5th floor, 15 East 26th St.

DRESSES, Organdies, Voiles, Foulards, Satins, Crepe de Chines. Bodow, 145 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Silk and cotton foulards, at sacrifice. Queen, 149 West 36th.

FLAGS.—Pure silk American flags, 2x3 inches, 90 cents per gross, and 4x7 inches, $3 per gross; all mounted on staffs, 11th floor, 920 Broadway. Ask for Mr. Frank.

FLAGS.—225, American, allied, to close. Phone, Feldman, Madison Square 925.

FLANNELS for shirting, khaki and gray. Barclay 3095.

GABARDINE.—8,000 yards plain white, excellent quality, price reasonable. Call Orchard 255.

GABARDINES, white, 35,000 yards, below market price. Madison Square 9275.

GEORGETTE SPECIALISTS, all colors and qualities, Canziani Henderson Co., Inc., mfr. agents, 38 East 25th St. Phone 9600 Madison Square.

GEORGETTES, 40-inch, $1.10; all colors; immed. del. M. Marks Co., Mad. Sq. 9380.

GINGHAMS.—Good imported ginghams below market price. Vanderbilt 3782.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR. — 10,000 dozen men's, ladies', and children's hosiery and underwear in jobs and seconds, to close out. A. Reder, 38 Walker St.

JERSEYS.—Wool, heather mixtures, and navy tricotine. Madison Square 6045.

JERSEYS, all shades, in medium weights. Madison Square 2094.

KERSEY.—30 pieces, heavyweight, and 100 pieces Amer., lightweight; Fall shades. Yale, Madison Square 9862.

KHAKI.—28-inch cotton, price reasonable; immediate delivery. Mad. Sq. 6260.

KHAKI.—50 pieces of khaki shirting, 6-4. The Lester Co., 216 Greene.

LINENS.—Fifty pieces of genuine French linen in Copen, rose, pink, and white; will sell at 75c yard, cash; 36 inches wide. Madison Square 3647.

LINENS. — Imported crash and lightweight tan linens, suitable for auto dusters, below market price. Madison Square 9275.

LINENS.—48 inches, colors, 75 pieces; also 3,000 42-inch printed cotton crepe at a sacrifice. A. Gluck, 2 East 29th St.

LINEN.—Uncrushable, 36-inch wide; all colors. Phone Greeley 6705.

PANAMA SPA, 60 pieces, at 90 cents net cash; 35 navies, 4 browns, and 20 blacks. Gramercy 1944.

PLUSHES.—8 pieces Peerless T 10; broadcloths, 35 pieces, 50-inch Botany; Priestly 4812, 15 pieces, navy; serges, 54289, 29 pieces, 11433, 10 pieces, 54292 19 pieces, 10 pieces of Garfield's tricotines 5002. Marcus Bros. Orchard 9275.

PLUSHES for sale. Farragut 4078.

POMPOMS.—Velour, broadcloth, esquimette plush, keramI. Gramercy 1807.

POM POM.—12075 and velours. Madison Square 2947.

POPLINS.—Black and navy, 1067; Selden, 125 pieces; Saxonia Poiret twill 822, black, navy, and rookie. Yale, Madison Square 9862.

POPLINS, silk, 40-inch, for cloak, suit, and skirt trade; all colors, immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 3380 Mad. Sq., 354 4th Av.

RADIUM TAFFETA, 40-in., all colors, $1.25; immediate del. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

SATEENS, Hydes 5906 and similar, quantities, below market. Greenwald Co., 1,261 Broadway.

SATEENS, black and colors. Barclay 3905.

SATINS, 36-inch, all colors; immed. del.; $1.07½. M. Marks Co., 3380 Mad. Sq.

SCISSORS, manicuring; high-grade, forged steel; equal to imported; price reasonable. Venus Dress Fastener Co., 320 5th Av.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SERGES.—11433, nine pieces tan, $2.55; No. 9, two pieces Rookie, $2.55; 6284 navy, 54289, all colors; Dunmores, 0310, 0360, 435, men's wear navy. Room 1507, 220 5th Av. Phone Madison Square 3559.

SERGES.—7120, $2.80; 54289, $2.80; 9056, $2.85; 519, $3; 1464, $3; 0936, $3.25; 1163, $2.50; 3, $2.50; 7301, $2.25; 6301, $2; net cash. L. Pinkelstein & Son, 696 Broadway. Spring 6311 and 6312.

SERGES AND PANAMA.—228 Whitman's, $1.90; P-N-A, $1.80; 594 Garfield, $2.75; 10280 Gera, $2.80; 4059, $165; 4408, 4060, $1.55; Selden poplin, $2.50. 41 West 25th, eighth floor.

SERGE, 2,000 yards storm, 54-inch navy, black, good weight, double warp, unsponged, new goods, $2.25 net cash. Fischer, 656 Broadway, Spring 6666.

SERGES.—Whitman's 1210, Hamilton 3650, Pacific, C. S. G., and C. S.; immediate delivery, net 60 days. T. J. Gillen, Gram. 6663, 315 4th Av.

SERGES, Velours, Broadcloths, Poplins, &c., to the cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av. Madison Square 292.

SERGES.—Desirable numbers, oxfords, gabardines, heavy and light weight velours; reasonable prices. Mad. Sq. 642, Room 1208-09, 220 5th Av.

SERGES.—For sale, 54280, 9056, 54221, W. F. X. 4059, 4408, C. S. L. 1210; very reasonable. Call early, H. Pantuch, 251 4th Av.

SERGES AND POPLINS of all well-known makes at low prices. Copland & Appelbaum, 26 East 21st St., Room 503.

SERGES.—1210, 3650, C. S. G., and C. S., immediate delivery, net 60 days. T. J. Gillen, Gramercy 6663, 315 4th Av.

SERGES.—11433, 1464, 7120, 54289, 6120, 41-1 and 9060; no phone calls. J. Blumenthal & Co., 221 4th Av.

SERGES.—11433, 4408, 104, WFX, 54289; reasonable. Agress, 1,123 Broadway. Farragut 2932.

SERGES. — Cleveland Worsted Mills 9058, heavyweight velour. Ph. J. Mendtz, 29 West 35th.

SERGES 104, 20 pieces poplin, 10 pieces S. B. G. L., cotton warp. Morgstein. Madison Square 4020.

SERGES.—Dunmore 0420, 0360, 30 pieces, $3.15. 112 Division St. Orchard 5522.

SERGES, reasonable, navy, Andrew 1464, Whitman 104. 1,170 Broadway, Room 501.

SERGES.—200 pieces 36-inch cotton warp, July delivery, 67½c. Madison Square 9275.

SERGES.—9, 3850, 11433, navy, and Duvet de Laine. Fall shades. Farragut 687.

SERGES at reasonable prices, 54289, 6120, 7301, 4421, 3865. Madison Square 6063.

SERGES.—528, 20, navy; 5, black; $3; 5500, 25, navy, $2.10. Madison Square 1872.

SERGE.—Botany 7645, 150 pieces, 54289, fifty pieces. Madison Square 509.

SERGES.—S. B. G. L. and 228 Panama. Telephone Gramercy 3779.

SERGES.—American 0936, navy and black. Phone Mr. Brostell. Gramercy 1944.

SERGE.—100 pieces men's serge, No. 9; price $2.82½. K 169 Times.

SERGE, Andrew 1464, 60 pieces navy; also 838. Madison Square 7988.

SERGES.—9, 1464, 54289, below market price; net cash. Gramercy 563.

SERGES AND POPLINS, 90610, 11433, 528, 767. Phone Farragut 5849.

SERGES.—20 pieces navy 6234 at $2.85, also assorted; at sacrifice lot. Chelsea 4976.

SERGES.—All makes for sale; cash or terms. Madison Square 1231.

SERGES.—Jullliards 4060 and 4408 at $1.55 Farragut 8720.

SERGES.—519, 0936, 1464, 7120, 4632, 11433, 54289, 104. Gramercy 4404.

SERGE.—Botany 764S, 150 pieces; 54289, 50 pieces. Mad. Sq. 509.

SERGES.—Will sell 100 pieces, 54289. Madison Square 542.

SERGES.—Will sell 25 pieces 0936 for cash. Farragut 5173.

SERGES.—75 pieces 54289, all navy. Gramercy 717.

SHANTUNGS.—Suitable for men's and women's wear; cheap. Mad. Sq. 6260.

SHIRTINGS for immediate delivery, white, printed and woven madras and oxfords, attractive styles and prices. Phone Madison Square 4620, Extension 20.

SILK.—Lot striped Tussah silk, about 2,000 yards, 32½ cents net; good for Fall linings. Lauretta Skirt Co., 450 4th Av. Madison Square 6045.

SILK SKIRTS, $2.75 to close out, cheap. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SILVERTONES.—Six pieces taupe, gray silvertones, Holden-Leonard, for sale. T. Arbus & Sons, Farragut 3334.

SKIRTS of the better kind: genuine jersey silk, in stripes and plain colors; also high-grade washable satin, $6.50 to $8 each. G. N. C. Skirt Mfg. Co., 15 East 26th St.

SKIRTS.—1,000 all-wool American poplins, $3.25, in quantities. Ford. 149 West 36th.

SKIRTS.—Fall line popular skirts economically priced. Albert Skirt, 110 West 26th.

SKIRTS, discarded wool samples to close at large reduction. Ford, 149 West 36th.

STOLES, plush, of all descriptions at lowest prices, for immediate delivery. R. Simon & Co., 22 West 29th.

SUITS, 1,000, in serges, American poplins, tricoteens, velours, all 1918 Spring models, to close out at sacrifice. Eastern, 448 Broadway.

SUITS.—400 to close out; newest styles on cloths and silks at greatly reduced prices. Louis L. Ginsberg Co., 38 West 27th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Closing out our best styles; all latest colors and sizes. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d St.

SUITS.—Silk 200, to close out cheap. M. Goldwasser, 164 West 25th. Farragut 9373.

SUITS.—200 silk suits, to close out, cheap. M. Goldwasser & Sons, 164 West 25th. Farragut 9373.

SUITS.—Desirable jerseys, poiret twills, tricotines. Cohen & Edelmap, 35 West 31st St.

SUITS.—Cloth and silk suits to close out. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 34th.

UNDERWEAR.—Quantity of balbriggans; immediate delivery. H. Isaacs, 222 4th Av.

UNDERWEAR.—Men's web seam drawers; quantity; cheap. W. K. & E. 12th.

VELOURS. — Botany 5939, Yalama Fall shades and American 544, 11050, 13009. Yale, Madison Square 9862.

VELOURS. — Lightweight, brown, green, navy; also Amer. 544, 11050, 13009. Yale, Madison Square 9862.

VELOURS, reasonable; Fall shades, 0360 American; also wool jersey. 1,170 Broadway, Room 501.

VELOURS. — Heavyweight; also standard serges; dirt cheap. 1,123 Broadway, Room 301.

VELOURS, Broadcloth, Serges, Silvertones, and Pom Poms for sale. Farragut 3555.

VELOURS.—American 13046, all colors, $2.25 net cash. Cohen & Hart, 15 West 17th.

VELOURS.—100 pieces, all desirable shades; will close out. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

VELOURS.—1700 Burgundy, 15 pieces; Taupe, 7 pieces; 4050 green, 7 pieces. Chelsea 8846.

VELOURS.—American 0360, all Fall shades. Phone Mr. Alvin. Mad. Square 8102.

VELOUR.—Blumenthal's velour dynard X. W. R. Farragut 4942.

VELOURS 11050, all colors, $4.35 net. Telephone Spring 4199.

VELVET.—Cheney's, chiffon, silk back, in desirable shades, $4 net cash. Yale, Madison Square 9862.

VELVET, 50 pieces imported fast black, collar velvet, 18-inch width, $1.05 net. Greeley 1934.

VOILES.—Plaid, check, white, and colored, 40-inch, to close out. Madison Square 8103.

WAISTS.—200 dozen crepe de chine, embroidered, all colors, $18 a dozen. Arlington Waist, 97 5th Av. Stuyvesant 7251.

WASH DRESSES, 5,000 ginghams and voile to close out in quantities only; jobbers and department stores. Queen, 149 West 36th.

WASH SATIN.—Pink and white, good quality. Lily-Knit, 510 6th Av. Madison Square 4768.

WASH SATINS, 36-in., ivory, flesh, $1.05; immed. del. M. Marks Co., Mad. Sq. 9380.

WASH SKIRTS of the better grades for immediate delivery; price from $18 to $45 per dozen. G. N. C. Skirt Mfg. Co., 15 East 26th St.

WASH SKIRTS, immediate delivery; $9-$36 per dozen. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

WOOLENS.—Large quantity ¾ coatings, best qualities, in all colors; also velours, serges, poplins, in all colors, for immediate delivery. Eureka Woolen Mills. Madison Square 6517.

WOOLENS.—18-ounce eponge, F. & H., in green, brown, and black; also tricotines. Telephone Gramercy 3779.

WOOL POPLIN.—9095 Gera Mills wool poplin, 12 pieces. Globe, 6489 Mad. Sq.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

WORSTED.—25 pieces plush and 50 pieces black and white check worsted. 215 4th Av., Room 1706. Stuyvesant 4542.

Contracts Offered.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors on taffeta dresses; new styles; must bring samples; large orders placed on right mdse. 8 West 32d St., 15th floor.

CONTRACTORS on camisoles; those who can make quantities. H. Shevitz, 319 Broadway.

Help Wanted.

BOOKKEEPER, female; must understand all fundamentals of bookkeeping, to act as assistant; no other need apply; salary, $18 to start. New York Stencil Works, Bush Terminal Building No. 5, 35th St. and 2d Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, (Female.)—Grosset and Dunlap, 1,140 Broadway.

Situations Wanted.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT.—Takes complete charge books; saves bookkeeper; investigate. Kutz, 320 Broadway.

EXECUTIVE.—Accountant, auditor, credit man, desires position with good growing concern. Executive, 215 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, with showroom in commercial centre, wants lines of knitted goods. Y 388 Times Annex.

SUPERINTENDENT coat and suit factory, manufacturing expert, also buyer silks and woolens, fifteen years' experience, ten years one firm, desires new connection. K 172 Times.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

ALTOONA—L. Bergman, jobs coats; 37 West 26th.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; L. F. Hardy, notions, toilet goods; 1,150 B'way; Longacre.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Ernest L. Rhodes Co.; E. L. Rhodes, millinery, flowers, feathers; 700 Broadway; Cumberland.

BALTIMORE—Greenbaum & Co.; Miss Goldberg, dresses, skirts, waists; 15 East 26th.

BOSTON—Butler's; S. E. Solomon, millinery; 398 5th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; E. A. Pitman, books; T. Brennan, gloves; Mr. Harper, representing; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Magrane-Houston Co.; Miss K. A. Reilly, men's, women's, children's hosiery; Prince George.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Dorsen D. G. Co.; M. Getz, hosiery, underwear, men's furn. goods, gloves, ladies' neckwear, hdkfs.; H. Boch, domestics, blankets, linens, dress goods, silks, notions; Miss Benedict, jewelry, silverware, stationery; Mr. Dorsen, general mdse; 1,133 Broadway.

CHICAGO—H. Halvorsen Co.; L. F. Halvorsen, tailors' trimmings; Latham.

CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; D. S. Betts, ribbons; F. O. Streich, silks; 72 Leonard.

CHICAGO—The Schlesinger & Mayer Store, notions, dry goods, furn. goods; 258 Church.

CHICAGO—The Catalogue House; H. Philipsborn, Fall waists; J. Rosenthal, women's, misses' Fall suits, dresses, skirts; 132 West 21st.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. T. Matthias, men's hosiery, shirts; G. A. Wilson, skirts, suits; K. C. Johnstone, millinery; 1,107 Broadway.

CLEVELAND—Hirsch Co.; Miss E. Cohen, jobs silk dresses; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; Miss M. K. Brown, infants' wear; 37 West 26th; Great Northern.

COLUMBUS, Ga.—Power & Baird; Mr. Baird, jobs silk dresses, cotton, silk waists; 1,150 Broadway, Room 1015.

DALLAS, Texas—Higginbotham, Bailey Logan Co.; T. Ziock, ladies' dresses; 395 Broadway.

DALLAS, Texas—Titche-Goettinger Co.; M. Goettinger, women's ready-to-wear, furs, toys; 1,150 Broadway.

DES MOINES, Iowa — Sheuerman Bros.; M. A. Sheuerman, dress goods, mackinaws; Breslin.

DETROIT—Wayne Cap Co.; M. Aaronson, caps; 48 East 8th St.

EASTON—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.

FALL RIVER—E. S. Brown Co.; A. F. O'Malley, women's, misses', children's, ready-to-wear; McAlpin.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; J. H. Lowenstein, domestics, bedding; 116 West 32d; Latham.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; F. R. Wolf, general mdse.; 116 West 32d.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss A. Simon, ladies' dresses; 116 W. 32d.

KANSAS CITY—Atlas Co.; A. Atlas, jobs children's coats, women's ready-to-wear; R. 712, 1,123 Broadway.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Farris-Fuller-Crenshaw Co.; S. B. Farris, ladies' garments, silks, hosiery, gloves, men's furnishing goods; 262 Church.

LOS ANGELES — Bullock's; B. J. Lyons, clothing, furn. goods, jewelry, basement; 90 Madison Av.; Brostell.

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; Mrs. F. H. Kuehne, muslin underwear; Miss M. Magnuson, women's suits; 225 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—E. Boehm & Co.; E. Boehm, kimonos, dressing sacks; 47 West 34th; Imperial.

PITTSBURGH—Bedell Co.; A. H. Goldberg, jobs dresses; 17 West 34th; McAlpin.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; F. H. Meyers, silks, dress goods; 23 E. 26th; Collingwood.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Frederick & Nelson; V. Hutchison, coats, suits, waists, children's wear; 450 4th Av.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Baker & Besselman; A. B. Baker, jobs coats, suits, dresses, waists; 1,170 Broadway.

SELMA, Ala.—Faust & David; M. Harris, silk waists; 11th floor, 1,239 Broadway.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Poole D. G. Co.; J. C. Poole, mdse. manager; 105 Grand; Wallick.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Netter-Ullman Mercantile Co.; M. Netter, notions, women's ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—Kline's; Miss L. Julius, suits; 404 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Miss J. Wade, petticoats; Miss Silverstein, representing; 23 East 26th.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—E. W. Edwards & Son; C. A. David, upholstery goods; Wallick.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—New & Hyde; J. H. Wright, hosiery, gloves; 72 Leonard; Park Avenue.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Siegel Store; S. Petersdorf, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

TOLEDO, Ohio—Lamson Bros. Co.; J. W. Lewis, Jr., mdse. manager; O. A. Baker, women's apparel; 23 East 26th.

TOLEDO—Hugo Stein Cloak Co.; Miss S. Goldberg, waists; Miss Hunter, Miss Skeels, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

TOLEDO, Ohio—W. L. Milner Co.; Miss Rochte, children's, infants' wear, muslin underwear, sweaters; 116 West 32d.

TRENTON—Ross Millinery Co.; H. Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Sons & Co.; J. MacFarquhar, toys, pictures; 432 4th Av.; Cumberland.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann, Sons & Co.; T. F. Finnin, Miss A. Manuel, notions, jewelry; 432 4th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — M. Goldenberg; Julius M. Goldenberg, jobs ladies' suits, coats, dresses; 1,140 Broadway.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—King's Palace; Miss M. Kinder, misses', children's, infants' wear, corsets, muslin underwear; Cumberland.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Schultz & Guthrie; B. Schultz, piece goods; Breslin.

WORCESTER, Mass.—J. C. MacInnes Co.; G. W. Aubuchon, hdkfs., hosiery, gloves; 432 4th Av.; Brostell.

WORCESTER, Mass.—C. T. Sherer Co.; Mr. Kadis, boys' clothing; men's furn. goods; 1,270 Broadway.

BUSINESS RECORD.

In Town.

PAULINE JAMES, a dealer in women's apparel at 28 Avenue A, has made an assignment to Joseph Krinsky.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Forecast:

N. C.—Showers Mon.; Tues. probably fair.
S. C.—Cloudy Mon., probably showers; Tues. fair.
Ga.—Showers Mon., slightly cooler in n. w.; Tues. fair.
Fla.—Fair Mon., except showers in n.; Tues. showers, except fair in n. w.
Ky.—Fair in w., clearing in e. Mon.; fair Tues., warmer.
Ohio—Showers and thunderstorms Mon., cooler; fair Tues.
Tenn.—Fair Mon., preceded by thundershowers in e., cooler in c. and e.; fair Tues., warmer.
Lower Mich.—Showers Mon.; fair T

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

Count six words to an agate line.

Agents Wanted	50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	42c
Automobile Exchange	45c
Boarders and Board Wanted	30c
Business Opportunities	50c
Country Board	40c
Employment Agencies	50c
For Sale	50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	30c
Help Wanted	30c
Lost and Found	50c
Mortgage Loans	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	42c
Situations Wanted	25c

COUNTRY PLACES FOR RENT.

Long Island.

At Southold, Long Island, desirable, nicely furnished house, six acres, waterfront, garage; modern improvements; six bedrooms. Bliss, 60 New York Av., Brooklyn.

FARMS.

Wyoming—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—1,000-acre ranch in Northwestern Wyoming, good climate, good water, well improved, all under fence, right crops, can't lose; good improvements; house and barn; two miles and a half from town; ranch will run about 300 head of cattle. For further information inquire of James E. Mumford, Lock Box 240, Sheridan, Wyo.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Two light lofts, 5,000 square feet each, in modern fireproof building; steam heat, electric light, large freight elevator; suitable for light manufacturing or storage. C. Rieger Sons, owners, 450 East 148th St., Bronx. Phone Melrose 70.

CORNER OF BROADWAY TO LEASE.
3-story business building,
Broadway corner in the 80s
to lease to one tenant.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
162 West 72d St.

Desk room or mailing privilege in beautifully equipped office, including stenographer and telephone service. Suite 201, 1,547 Broadway. Telephone Bryant 7745.

To lease for term of years, about 300,000 square feet desirable factory site; water front privileges; railroad siding if desired. Grittman. 214 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Lofts to let in Tarrytown, New York; suitable for any line of business, reasonable rent. Apply G. N. C. Skirt Mfg. Co., 15 East 26th St., New York.

Furnished private office, $17.50 monthly; deskroom, $9.50; telephone, stenographer; no lease required. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

57 WEST 52D ST.

Parlor floor, parquet floors, electricity; suitable doctor or dressmaker; also front basement.

Up-to-date ladies' ready-to-wear store on Broadway, Brooklyn, wishes to sublet space for waists or fur department very reasonable. S. S., 268 Times Downtown.

Store and basement, 198 8th Av., corner 20th St.; will alter to suit tenant; reasonable rent. T. B. Robertson, 1,123 Broadway.

Architects' building; outside private office or desk space in handsomely equipped suite; service. Suite 402, 101 Park Av.

Store and basement, 631 10th Av., corner 45th St.; lease to responsible tenant. T. B. Robertson, 1,123 Broadway.

One or two light rooms to sublet. Telephone Barclay 8447, 21 Park Row, Room 1330. D. T. Dorst.

Loft to let, 35x100, with or without power; concrete building. Spindler & Deringer, Colgate & Mercer Sts., Jersey City, N. J.

Office to Sublet.—Two rooms, 1,400 Broadway, Rooms 123 and 124; rent, $45. Greeley 2879.

Office to sublet, bright, cheerful, with view of Hudson River. Room 1602, 299 Broadway. Worth 4504.

Store, floor; large window; electricity; good lease; any business to right party. 148 West 46th St.

Storage yard, storage space downtown, 75x whole or part. Telephone 412 Cortlandt.

Desirable office to sublease. 8 West 40th St., Room 1507. Telephone Vanderbilt 456.

Loft, 50x100, day light, power, sprinklers, 540 West 23d St. Telephone 1895 Franklin.

Desk room to let; light, airy; 5th Av. section; reasonable. Superintendent, 4 West 40th St.

Loft for rent, 353 Broadway, $1,700; no manufacturing. L. B. Preston, Inc.

Stores and lofts, 5th Av. section; Summer concessions. Golden, 542 5th Av.

Light parlor floor; suitable store; large show window; 22x90; reasonable. 12 West 46th.

Furnished offices and desk room; service. Suite 308, 51 East 42d St.

Brooklyn.

STORAGE OR
MANUFACTURING.
About 8,500 square feet in fireproof building to let for a term of years; rental $1,800 per annum. For further particulars address C. J. Lawson, 86 Landscape Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Ground floor loft of 12-15,000 square feet for heavy machine shop; occupancy after Sept. 1; lower part of New York west side preferred. Submit offer to S 256 Times Downtown.

Store and rooms by licensed plumber with big real estate concern, or owner who controls much property willing to give preference of work to tenant. Plumber, 560 Brook Av., Bronx.

WANTED TO RENT, 15-CAR GARAGE. Y 324 TIMES ANNEX.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

67TH AV., 311.—Front, three-roomed apartment, fully furnished. Meeker or janitor.

167TH, 105 EAST.—A pleasant, attractive 5-room front apartment, centrally located; bath; elect. telephone service; two subways, 5 car lines. Telephone 120 Stuyvesant. Jorgensen.

177TH, 106 EAST.—Sublet 2 very large, light rooms, bath, kitchenette, artistically and newly furnished; $85. Noland.

23TH ST., 43 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette, completely furnished; will sublet to Oct. 1; immediate possession.

81ST, 22 EAST.—Modern apartments; completely furnished; two rooms and bath.

83D ST., 135 EAST.—Six rooms, completely furnished; convenient to subway, hotels, and shopping district; $60. Stephens, Apt. No. 2.

84TH, 64 EAST.—NICELY FURNISHED 2, 3 ROOMS, BATH; CONVENIENCES. MERRITT, 9281 MURRAY HILL.

89TH, 124 EAST.—Suite 3 unusually large, cool rooms, 2 baths, attractively furnished; in private house; exclusive Murray Hill section; Summer or longer; references.

40TH ST., 142 EAST.—6 light, cool rooms, June 1 to Oct. 1. Hubbard.

44TH, 141 EAST.—Two bedrooms, bath, kitchen, large living room, with private roof garden and flowers, for rent, furnished, for 4 months. Auckland, Vanderbilt 2124.

51ST, 130 EAST.—Attractively furnished 2 bedrooms, living room, dining room, bath, and kitchen; open on all sides; $100 per month until October. Vogler.

55TH, 28 EAST.—For Summer, attractively furnished three light, airy rooms, kitchenette, bath; private service, suitable for two bachelors or man and wife. Cooley.

56TH, 111 EAST.—Room, alcove, and bath. June to October; service; terms moderate. Superintendent.

57TH, EAST.—8 rooms, 2 baths, $200 monthly for Summer. Telephone Murray Hill 8464.

58TH ST., 43 EAST.—Delightfully cool, artistic seven rooms; elevator; Summer rates; seen by appointment.

62D, 27 EAST.—Light, cool 8th floor, completely furnished; Summer months; rent reasonable; 4 rooms. Phone Plaza 980.

66TH, 20 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, well furnished, $60. Rhinelander 3179, or Supt.

72D, 227 EAST.—May 15 to September or October, elevator; housekeeping apartment; electric lights, shower, &c.; outside rooms. Phone Rhinelander 3269. Willis.

81ST, 75 EAST, Corner of Park Av.—To sublet, furnished, 6 light, cool rooms and bath. Phone 9339 Plaza, before 12, or write G. W. Angell, 61 East 65th.

81ST, (Near 5th Av.)—Furnished apartment, large, comfortable rooms, until October. Lenox 8061.

81ST, 27 EAST.—Large room and bath, maid service, until Sept. 15 or longer. Henry, or housekeeper.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east-west sides; best buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $12 up; one room, bath, $10.50 up weekly. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.; Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.

GRAMERCY SECTION—Ideal for Summer; light, cool; eight room, two master's bedrooms; beautifully furnished with old mahogany and chintz; exceptional service, with housekeeper-cook; owner going overseas soon. Stuyvesant 4426.

GRAMERCY PARK.—For rent, furnished, East 19th St., May 15 to Oct. 1, studio home, 7 large rooms, 2 baths; cool, quiet; unexcelled for music; nothing like it in New York. Telephone Gramercy 8848. O 175 Times.

GRAMERCY PARK.—Cool, quiet, desirable apartment, overlooking park; three large rooms, bath, kitchen, and foyer; sublet until October. Telephone Gramercy 6198.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

GRAMERCY PARK, 44.—To let from May 15 to Oct. 1, furnished apartment, 3 rooms, foyer, and bath; large studio living room; can be seen any day.

LARGE artistically furnished room, $80; breakfast and service included. Phone Plaza 6958.

MADISON AV., 699.—Unusually light, 2-room kitchenette apartment, furnished by decorator; furnishing all new; will rent less than price unfurnished; $68 per month; immediate possession; bachelor or single lady preferred. Wallace.

MADISON AV., 1,427, (90th.)—Complete housekeeping suite; every modern convenience.

MADISON AV., 780.—Artistically furnished apartment of two rooms, bath, and kitchenette.

MADISON AV., 523, (near 53d.)—Suites and rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Plaza 2566.

MADISON AV., 543.—Nicely furnished two rooms and bath.

PARK AV., (near 32d St.)—Attractive apartment of 10 rooms and 4 baths to rent for the Summer; reasonable rent. Lenox 8348.

Furnished—West Side.

8TH, 17 WEST.—Seven light rooms, two open fireplaces, large living room; rent moderate. Miss Underwood.

12TH, 51 WEST.—Apartment, furnished or unfurnished; two rooms; bath, kitchenette. Farragut 4169.

12TH, 23 WEST.—Two large rooms, bath, kitchenette; Summer rates. Gibson.

16TH, 115 WEST.—New four-room furnished apartment to rent for six months. C. C. Martin.

26TH ST., 29 West.—Suites, one, two, and three rooms; moderate rental. Von Hoffman Apts.

45TH, 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchennettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, completely furnished; 2, 3 rooms, baths, $90-$100, including service; modern building; elevator. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 E. 44th.

47TH, 8 WEST.—Attractively furnished second floor, bath, kitchenette if desirable; large, spacious rooms; ideal for bachelors, couples, or professionals; electric elevator.

49TH, 221 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 8 rooms; electricity, telephone, shower bath, piano, linen, silver; must be seen to be appreciated; bargain. Apt. 4.

50'S to Washington Square and Gramercy Park.—Apartments, (all sizes,) handsomely furnished, $65-$110. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

60TH, 14 WEST.—Handsomely furnished living room and bedroom; gentleman; references.

52D, 43 WEST.—Exclusive apartment, large room and bathroom; also single room.

54TH, 29 WEST, (Near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsome one and two room sunny suites; private baths.

54TH, 201 WEST.—Nicely furnished 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; immediate possession. Doler.

55TH, 350 WEST, (6-H.)—Airy, outside, corner bedroom, living room, bath, kitchenette; attractively furnished; very desirable.

55TH, 25 WEST.—Two, three rooms, bath; Summer rates. Phone Circle 5511.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apartment Hotel.)—Attractive suites, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

56TH, 63 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, service; gentlemen. Circle 2518, Morgan.

57TH, 322 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Eight rooms, completely and newly furnished; piano, Victrola; elevator, telephone service. Columbus 1366.

57TH ST., 157 WEST.—Front apartment, four rooms, housekeeping, Steinway grand, handsomely furnished; reduced rent until October. Apt. 6 A. Phone Circle 8841.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Complete housekeeping, four rooms; new grand piano; Summer rates. Wynn.

57TH, 130 WEST. — Four-room apartment; tenth floor; southern exposure; $125. Mangault.

57TH, 269 WEST.—Complete housekeeping apartment, six rooms, two baths; June to Sept. 15. Sixth floor. M. B.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Four rooms, very attractively furnished; housekeeping. Novelly.

58TH, 30 WEST.—BACHELOR APARTMENT, 2 ROOMS, BATH, SERVICE.

69TH ST., 19 WEST, ALSO 72D ST., 116 WEST.—One, two, and three rooms, one and two baths; beautifully furnished; restaurant and maids' service; finest in city; rental, $60 and up. Particulars, Deane, 19 West 69th St.

69TH, 245 WEST.—$50-$80; 2-3 room apartments, kitchenette, completely furnished; latest improvements; references necessary.

69TH, 68 WEST.—2 exceptionally handsome, spacious rooms, bath, kitchenette; service; refined residence.

70TH, 345 WEST. (Apartment 4E.)—Comfortably furnished; player piano; 4 rooms and bath; elevator; sublet less than present rent now to Sept. 30.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable for doctor or dentists.

72D, (near Broadway.)—Sublet for the Summer, immediate possession, five rooms, two baths; completely furnished; linens, silverware, piano, victrola; open to appointment. Stadler, 785 5th Av. Phone Plaza 6543.

72D, 124 WEST.—5-room apartment, attractively furnished for Summer; light and airy; windows on three sides; southern exposure; rent reasonable until Oct. 1. Apartment 401.

72D, 42 WEST.—Two-room furnished apartment, best furnished in city; wonderful sunshine; seven windows in apartment; sublet for Summer months; $70-$100 monthly.

72D, 240 WEST.—Apartment 1 or 2 rooms, furnished or unfurnished.

79TH ST., 201 WEST. (Hotel Lucerne.)—Apartment sublet for Summer months; a very desirable corner apartment of 2 rooms and bath; beautifully furnished. Apartment 1008.

79TH, 135 WEST.—Three rooms, bath; high-class elevator apartment; ideal location; sacrifice Summer. Dick, Apartment 5C.

80TH, 225 WEST.—Corner apartment, six rooms, two baths; well furnished. Apartment 3 south.

81ST, 203 WEST.—Sumptuously furnished 5 rooms; grand piano, victrola, linen, silver, complete housekeeping; immediate possession; very reasonable; sublet until October. Coyle. Apartment 6B.

81ST, 1 WEST, (Beresford.)—Furnished; two very large outside rooms and bath, June to Sept. 15; southern and eastern exposure; references. Schuyler 9240. Shultz.

81ST, 1 WEST, (The Beresford.)—Two rooms and bath, facing south, newly decorated and furnished; immediate possession; until Oct. 1 or longer. See manager.

82D, 127 WEST.—Sublet five light room apartment, beautifully furnished, Summer months; reference required. Schuyler 2722. Apartment 8B.

86TH AND BROADWAY, (Euclid Hall, Apt. 23.)—To rent until September 15, eight rooms, furnished.

91ST, 27 WEST.—One, two room apartments; high-class; furnished; latest improvements; maid service; $25-$75; references necessary.

92D, 294 WEST.—Exceptionally beautiful six, seven room apartment, within block of river. Campbell.

92D, 1 WEST, (The Cherbourg.)—9 rooms, 2 baths; cool, convenient, desirable. Call or phone Dr. Allen, Riverside 942.

98D, 10 WEST.—Completely furnished apartment, 8 outside rooms; all improvements.

94TH, 316 WEST.—Eight rooms, two baths, furnished, June 1 to Sept. 15, $185; liberal consideration for entire time. Mack. Phone 8588 River.

94TH, 306 WEST.—Sublet until October, six beautifully furnished outside rooms; elevator; delightfully cool. Apt. 8, River 4926.

95TH AND BROADWAY.—Six rooms, completely furnished, piano, Victrola, until October; very reasonable. Phone Riverside 9210.

97TH, 229 WEST.—To sublet furnished or unfurnished, 8 large rooms, 3 baths; southern exposure; June 1 to Oct. 1. Inquire 6B.

97TH, 316 WEST.—Six rooms, bath, elegantly furnished, May to October. Keyes.

98TH ST., 315 WEST.—Desirable and cool four-room and bath apartment, nicely furnished, from June 1 to Oct. 1, $75 per month; private telephone connection in apartment as well as house phone. Call before 10 A. M. or after 7 P. M. Apartment 2 R. W. Telephone Riverside 227.

101ST, (8 Manhattan Av.)—Nicely furnished 5 rooms and bath; reasonable. Riverside 2140.

102D, 240 WEST.—Six large, light, beautifully furnished rooms; elevator. Apt. 64. Phone 3725 Riverside.

103D, 203 WEST.—Modern elevator house; splendid 7-room apartment; elegantly furnished; complete kitchen; silver, linen, exceptional in taste and arrangement; very reasonable. Superintendent.

105TH, 229 WEST.—Beautifully furnished 6-room apartment; front; until Oct. 1. Call mornings. Apt. 56.

109TH, 107 WEST.—"Capitol," 1611 Academy; 2 and 3 room apartments, bath, kitchenette; restaurant in building; near subway, "L"; $80 to $55 monthly; weekly rates; references essential; inspection Sunday and evenings.

110TH, 100 WEST.—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette, handsomely furnished. Murray Hill 9351.

112TH, 601 WEST.—Seven rooms and bath, attractively furnished, June 1 to Oct. 1; can be seen mornings only. Mrs. L. Cook.

118TH, 517 WEST.—Exquisitely furnished, high-class apartments, 2, 4 and 5 rooms. Telephone 8240 Morningside.

116TH, 389 WEST, (near Morningside Park.)—Furnished apartment, 5 rooms, from June 1. Call afternoons except Tuesday. Apt. 4.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

119TH ST., 424 WEST.—Furnished apartment to rent; two large rooms, one medium; kitchen, bath, telephone, elevator; opposite Columbia; ready for housekeeping; references. Muller.

122D ST., 620 WEST, (one door from Drive.) Large, well furnished five outside rooms; rental $100. Phone Morningside 3677. Apt. 4B.

130TH, 420 WEST.—5-room elevator apartment, from May 15 to Sept. 15; $75 per month; must be highly recommended. Apt. 30.

138TH ST., 603 WEST.—5 or 6 cool, comfortably furnished rooms to sublet; June through September; rent reasonable. Apartment 4B. Telephone Audubon 1290.

143D, 519 WEST.—Six rooms, elevator apartment, from May 15 to Oct. 15. Apply Superintendent.

156TH, 601 WEST.—High-class, 7-room apartment, every comfort, piano player; until September. Apt. 64. Phone 8961 Audubon.

171ST, 720 WEST.—Cozy four-room furnished apartment; near subway and bus line.

APARTMENTS handsomely FURNISHED. Special Reductions for Summer Leases. Four months—May, June, July, and August. 2 Rooms and bath.....$60 monthly
3 Rooms, bath.....80 monthly
5 Rooms, bath, and kitchen.....120 monthly
WITH OR WITHOUT KITCHENS.
Complete Hotel Service. No additional charges for maid, gas, or electric lighting service. Restaurant, Best Food, ½ regular Hotel Prices. Near Riverside Drive and Central Park; ½ block from bus lines, near 96th sub.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
805 West 98th St., Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

ATTRACTIVE Apartments. Hotel Conveniences. Apartment Rates. Inspection Invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease, or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613 5th Av. bus stops at door.

ATTRACTIVE three-room apartment to rent four or five months. Apply Superintendent, 152 West 58th St.

AT THE HOTEL PATTERSON, 58 West 47th St., suite of 2 to 4 rooms, one or two baths; extremely low rate for the Summer season.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED five-room apartment, on Morningside Drive; all outside rooms. Telephone 8108 Morningside for information.

BENNETT AV., 21, (near 181st St. Broadway subway Station.)—To sublet until Oct. 1, beautifully furnished five-room elevator front apartment, with linen, silver, china, and piano, at $65 per month; faces park; tennis courts in rear; situation unusually desirable. Inquire or write H. L. Wyman, telephone 9092 St. Nicholas, or Bowling Green 9440.

BARGAIN FOR ADULT FAMILY.
72d St. and Riverside Drive.—Five rooms, two baths; newly furnished; piano; May until October. The Chatsworth, Apartment 5L.

BROADWAY, 1,730, (cor. 55th.)—Attractive housekeeping apartment; two large airy rooms, kitchen, bath; telephone; southern exposure. Apt. 1D.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 388, (98th.)—Exceptionally furnished 5 rooms, overlooking park; Knabe piano; complete housekeeping; immediate possession; delightfully cool; sublet very reasonable until October. Coyle.

CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 83D ST.—Eight room furnished apartment, 5th floor, June to October; reasonable. O. H., Schuyler 4950.

CLAREMONT AV., 29.—Completely furnished seven-room apartment; two baths; to sublet from June 1 to Sept. 30; $150 per month. J. Collins.

LIVING ROOM, dining room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette, and large roof garden, vicinity of 42d St. Phone Plaza 6958.

MANHATTAN AV., 215, (Near 109th St.)—Completely furnished apartment, 2 to 6 rooms, elevator and non-elevator; $30 to $60 month; also weekly rate; 10 per cent. reduction to soldiers' and sailors' families. Tel. Academy 1647.

MANHATTAN AV., 46.—Elegant 4, 5 room corner furnished apartments; bath. Janitor.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 50, Apt. 4.—Four-room apartment, elegantly furnished, facing Park.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—To sublet, a desirable furnished apartment, until Sept. 30, seven rooms, two baths; commanding view of Hudson, Riverside Drive, and Columbia College; all outside rooms; exceptionally low rent; may be seen by appointment. Telephone Morningside 6645. Apartment 8B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 126, (near 85th.)—Seven rooms and foyer; wonderful view; apartment and price most attractive. Schuyler 1681.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 684, (158th St.)—Four rooms, beautifully furnished; bedroom and living rooms; facing river; $65. Apartment 4C.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (90th.)—High class 5-room, overlooking Hudson. For particulars apply 745 West End Av., near 97th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 736.—High-class, completely furnished apartment; six rooms; renewal privileges.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 640.—Highest class furnished apartment to sublet for the Summer; rent $125 monthly. Mrs. Bernstein.

ST. NICHOLAS TERRACE, 85, (Corner 129th.)—Exquisitely furnished 4-room front apartment; rental, elevator, parquet floors, linens, silver, imposing entrance, $60. Morningside 8420. Apt. 26.

SEVEN-ROOM FURNISHED APARTMENT, West 97th St., immediately off Broadway, to sublet; all outside rooms; near subway express; favorable terms. Apply Apartment 7A, 209 West 97th St.

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, to Oct. 1, six rooms and two baths, corner apartment; every room on street; very reasonable; apply present tenant. Telephone Gramercy 1067.

TWO HIGH-CLASS, elegantly furnished apartments until October; one 7-room and one 4-room; 4-room apt. at Convent Av. and 141st St., 7-room apt. Broadway and 151st St.; both on southwest corner; will rent trifle above landlords' rental. Phone 9062 Audubon or call before noon, De Pinna, 3,057 Broadway.

TWO-ROOM APARTMENT, completely furnished; downtown; piano, silver, linen; very cosy; suitable for one person. Morningside 1178 for information.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES.
Handsomely furnished sublet apartments. Wickliffe Gray, agent, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 3.—Unusually attractive, furnished studio apartment, 6 rooms, bath, June 1-Oct., Nov.; reasonable terms. Spring 6953.

WEST END AV., 789.—Five-room apartment to let; beautifully furnished; June 1 to Oct. 1; inspection by appointment. Riverside 5544.

WEST END AV., 749, (near 96th St.)—Seven rooms, three baths, beautifully furnished; complete view of Hudson; bargain. Riverside 2686.

Brooklyn.

MONTAUK ARMS.
Furnished front suite, 2 rooms, bath, with maid service, $45; entrance Prospect Park subway station, 904 Union St.; select tenants only. Phone 1416 Prospect.

Queens.

FAR ROCKAWAY. — Two bedrooms, use kitchen, dining room, bath, electricity; small family only; $250 season. Apt. 37, 12 West 109th.

Unfurnished—West Side.

11TH ST., 45 WEST.—Four rooms, bath, all modern; unusual opportunity; references. Stanley.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $80 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

25TH ST., 254 WEST.—High-class elevator apartment being artistically decorated; electric light, hardwood floors; 4, 5, 6 rooms and bath; $42 up.

46TH, 53 WEST.—5 large rooms, entire floor, modern improvements. Inquire 14 West 47th St.

48TH, 49 WEST.—2 large rooms and bath, entire parlor floor; inspection from 10 to 4.

50'S, (Near 5th Av.)—Apartments, all sizes, $35-$100. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

62D, 67 WEST.—Two rooms with private bath; electricity; reasonable.

56TH ST., 327 WEST, (Largay.)—Sublet 4-room apt.; elevator, electric light, steam heat, private telephone; unfurnished; $55.

69TH ST., 19 WEST.—One, two, and three rooms, one and two baths; beautifully furnished; restaurant and maids' service; finest in city; rental, $60 and up. Particulars, Deane, 19 West 69th St.

111TH, 610 WEST.—Six rooms, unfurnished apartment, for rent; Apt. 52.

113TH, 606 WEST, (Near Drive.)—Three large, light rooms, bath, kitchen; elevator; $35.

129TH, 409 WEST.—Sublet 6-room, elevator apartment, large bedroom; $65; convenient "L" and subway. Apartment 35. Telephone 8500.

150TH, 301 WEST.—Three, four rooms, elevator, telephone; near "L" station; $25.

164TH, 601 WEST.—Beautiful four-room apartment to sublet; river view.

165TH, 600 WEST.—Beautiful eight-room apartment to sublet; modern building.

An exceptionally attractive corner apartment; nine large rooms, three baths; Washington Heights, river outlook; $50 monthly to October; $1,800 yearly thereafter. Telephone present tenant, 3160 Murray Hill.

AUDUBON AV., 215, (corner 176th St.)—3 rooms and bath, front; all improvements; $33.

"BROCKHOLST," 101 WEST 85TH ST. 8 rooms and bath, $900.

FIVE LARGE ROOMS AND BATH, $65-$70. City conveniences; suburban attractions. 40 Morningside Av., corner West 118th St.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 452.— Elevator apartment, five rooms, bath; every improvement, $60.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 415, CORNER 179TH STREET.
For immediate occupancy, in best section Washington Heights, top floor, corner apartment of 9 unusually large, outside rooms, 2 baths; elevator house. Telephone St. Nicholas 9659. Apartment 6G.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (169th St.)—Apartment seven outside rooms, two baths; rental $100. Write Mrs. Davis, Mount Kisco, N. Y., (Scribner Cottage.) See Superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Nine rooms, 3 baths, overlooking Hudson; delightfully cool; sacrifice, $125 monthly to Oct. 1. Inquire doorman.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 454.—To sublet, five rooms, two baths, $105 monthly.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 889, (Corner 155th St.)—Elegant 7 and 8 room elevator apartment, $1,000.

WEST END AV., 498.—8-room apartment at reduced rent until Oct. 1; lease can be extended; call week days, between 11 and 5 o'clock.

WEST END AV., 889.—To sublet from June 1, 6-room apartment, first floor; seen Sunday from 10 to 5, other days from 10 to 1.

WEST END AV., 817.—7 large light rooms, 2 baths, all improvements; reasonable; until Oct. 1; will re-lease. Apt. 8B.

13 ROOMS, 5 BATHS, $4,200.
498 West End Av., corner 84th St.; corner apartment, 5th floor; modern fireproof apartment house. Slawson & Hobbs, Agents, 162 West 72d St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Unfurnished.

Six or seven room apartment with two baths wanted for term of years in first-class elevator house equipped with modern conveniences; location 50th and 60th Sts., near 5th or Park Av. Address Y 339 Times Annex.

YOUNG COUPLE, quiet, want small unfurnished apartment; state particulars. W 85 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

84TH, 120 EAST.—Attractive room in elevator apartment; business woman preferred. Apartment 9.

85TH, 20 EAST.—Desirable room, adjoining bath; all conveniences; gentlemen.

43D, 16 EAST.—Large, comfortable room, private bath; also single room; home environment; references.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large room with private bath; all conveniences; references.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, light room; all conveniences; electric light; references.

58TH, EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Charmingly furnished detached room and bath. Plaza 4319.

76TH ST. Near 5th Av.—Nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen who prefer a home instead of hotel; also suite of two rooms. Address G 35 Times.

76TH, 48 EAST.—Attractive, large and small furnished rooms, adjoining bath; conveniences.

77TH, 60 EAST.—Attractively furnished suite of two rooms, bath; strictly private dwelling; running water, electricity, gas; will divide.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large room with private bath; also small rooms; all conveniences.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,348.—One large room, with two beds, and one small room; excellent location.

MADISON AV., 1,427 (90th.)—Lorraine; single and double rooms, elevator apartment; every modern convenience; $2.50-$5.

MADISON AV., 175, (34th.)—Studio; living, large room; pianola; Summer months; longer; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Large, small rooms; running water; musical studios by hour.

MADISON AV., 174.—Resident, non-resident studios; exceptional rooms; references.

PARK AV., 70, (38th.)—Comfortably furnished front rooms for gentlemen, $6.50, $5.

West Side.

9TH, 26 WEST.—Large room, private, with bath, suite; also small rooms.

11TH, 144 WEST.—Large rooms, suitable for two gentlemen or business women; private family; reference.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Unusually attractive one and two rooms, connecting bath; electricity; references.

26TH ST., 33 WEST.—SINGLE ROOM, RUNNING WATER; $4.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath, overlooking park; also small rooms; references.

46TH, 148 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, large or small; hot water, bath; $4.50 up.

47TH, 27 WEST.—Large room, private bath, kitchenette; also small rooms; beautiful house and location.

48TH, 32 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; quiet house.

49TH, 50 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large, small rooms; hot running water; electricity; references.

49TH, 66 WEST.—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS; ALL CONVENIENCES.

51ST, 341 WEST.—Airy room, well furnished, running water; $5; business woman. Doane.

56TH, 207 WEST. — Beautiful sunny front room, nicely furnished, in modern elevator apartment; exceptionally private telephone; also small room. Quinby.

56TH, 55 WEST.—Large room, suitable for two; electric light; running water; references.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room for gentlemen; electric light; running water; reasonable.

57TH, 25 EAST—Large rooms, private baths, electricity, telephone, $9; small, $8.50.

58TH ST., 124 WEST.—Attractive large room for one or two gentlemen; private bath. Circle 8309.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Private home; room for gentlemen; adjoining bath, continuous hot water.

58TH ST., 40 WEST.—Rooms and suite, attractively furnished; cool, light.

61ST, 27 EAST.—Large, light rooms; electricity; private house. Plaza 2328.

68TH, 63 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; private house; gentleman.

69TH, 72 WEST, (Apartment 2.)—Unusual opportunity for one or two bachelors in refined home; newly furnished front suite, consisting of large living room, bedroom, and bath; electricity, telephone; separate entrance; reference. Telephone 6458 Columbus.

69TH, 148 WEST, (Broadway.)—Sunny front room, large, $8; charming, modern apartment; exclusive neighborhood; express, "sub." Rouza.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Large rear parlor; private bath; kitchenette; other rooms; maid service.

69TH, 20 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated rooms; exceptional accommodations.

70TH, 204 WEST.—Newly furnished front room, bath adjoining; elevator apartment; block 72d subway; also outside room, running water; gentlemen only.

70TH, 215 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, southern exposure, electricity; private home.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Rooms for gentlemen; every convenience. Apartment 20.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive room for gentlemen; must see to appreciate; references.

71ST ST., 10 WEST.—3 rooms and bath in owner's magnificent residence; electricity; telephone; kitchenette; unusual accommodations; maid service.

71ST, 305 WEST.—Desirable furnished room, adjoining bath; references exchanged; permanent party.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Suite of rooms, with private bath; other room; electricity; references.

71ST, 147 WEST. — Pleasant, small room; closet; southern exposure; bath adjoining.

72D, 22 WEST.—Exceptionally beautiful, large, front room, private bath; electricity; near park.

72D, 336 WEST. — Large room, adjoining bath; southern exposure; electricity; references.

72D, 242 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; breakfast; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large, attractive, home-like rooms; private baths; board optional; coziest spot on Riverside; Summer rates; subway.

78D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, private bath, telephone; southern exposure.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large double room, also one with private bath, electricity; references.

78D ST., 258 WEST.—Small and large rooms with private bath; references.

73D, 103 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, hot and cold running water; rates.

74TH, 242 WEST.—BACHELOR'S SUITE, ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED, 2 ROOMS AND BATH; JAN SERVICE.

74TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive rooms, with or without private bath; electricity; references.

74TH, 105 WEST.—Small and medium rooms, private house, near subway; references.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Two beautiful, large rooms, second floor; single, en suite; private bath, electricity; best location; exceptional opportunity.

75TH, 126 WEST.—Large and medium; all conveniences; also parlor, with private bath.

75TH, 188 WEST.—Large room adjoining bath, $8-$9; electricity; parquetry; exclusive residence.

75TH, 158 WEST.—Splendid large rooms, with bath; reasonable for permanent persons; references.

75TH ST., N. E. cor. West End Av.—Several large and small rooms; elegantly furnished.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also room, running water.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

76TH, (344 West End Av.)—Select house; exceptionally furnished, clean, cool rooms; private baths; electricity; Summer rates.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean, large room; private bath, electricity; medium room; references.

76TH, 244 WEST, (Broadway.)—Beautiful large room, kitchenette; privileges; running water in rooms.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Large room, with or without kitchenette; running water; off Broadway.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Single and double rooms, $2.75 to $10; telephone; reception room.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large room, twin beds, private bath; spacious closets, electricity; gentlemen.

78TH, 117 WEST.—Neat, pleasant, newly furnished room, adjoining bath; gentlemen, couple.

78TH, 108 WEST.—New annex to Norece Hall; kitchenette privileges if desired.

79TH, 307 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, cool room, adjoining bath; overlooking Hudson; absolutely first-class. Apt. 10 west.

79TH, 131 WEST, (Near Broadway and Central Park.)—Fine rooms; lowest Summer rates.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large and medium beautiful rooms, $5 to $8; reference.

80TH, 140 WEST.—Single and double room; hot water; phone; new management.

80TH, 126 West.—One large, also medium, room; every convenience.

81ST, 285 WEST, (West End.)—Cool, cheerful, outside, single room; southern exposure; shower. 8E.

81ST, 133 WEST.—Newly decorated large room, private bath; near "L"; Summer rates.

81ST, 161 WEST.—Beautiful room for one or two gentlemen. Jeffords.

81ST, 166 WEST.—Large and medium room, adjoining bath, central location; references.

82D, 250 WEST.—Artistic kitchenette studio; Colonial furnishings; attractive bedroom; running water. White.

82D, 109 WEST.—Front room and front bedroom; suitable two; all conveniences. Koenig.

82D, 20 WEST.

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HELP WANTED—Female.

ATTENDANT OR NURSE for sanitarium out of city; pay $24 a month. Call 146 East 28th St. today at 3:30 P. M. for interview with the matron.

ATTENDANT or nurse for a sanitarium for nervous diseases; pay $24 a month, board and laundry. Address S. Lord, Stamford, Conn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent to take charge of office; woolen experience preferred; good salary; state references; apply by mail. O 185 Times.

CASHIER in meat market; steady position. M. Buchsbaum, 792 Columbus Av.

CHAMBERMAID, experienced, references, for women's club; sleep out. 133 East 40th.

CLERKS.—Between the ages of 18 and 25; experience not necessary; agreeable work in excellent surroundings in offices of large corporation; lunch, rest rooms, &c., provided for the comfort of employes; seven hours a day, with Saturday afternoons off throughout the year; vacation with pay; salary to start $8; excellent opportunity for continual advancement to higher paid positions. Write, stating age, education, and experience, if any, L 218 Times Downtown.

COOK.—Young girl for small family; sleep out; references required. Apt. 74, 1,469 Lexington Av.

COOKING and light housework; pleasant woman for small family, seashore. Mrs. W. L'ENGLE, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.—$15-$25; call immediately; no agency. Miss Kelly, 309 Broadway.

DRAFTSWOMEN,
experienced on mechanical drawing, preferably with knowledge of electrical work; high pay, short hours, fine working conditions, &c.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 Bethune St.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING
FOR
YOUNG WOMEN.

Automatic telegraphy is one of the most desirable occupations open to young women between 16 and 25 years of age. The work is not arduous, but demands intelligence and accuracy, backed by a good schooling. A three months' training period is required, during which the student is paid $40 to $45 per month. At the conclusion of the training period the wage schedule for satisfactory work is as follows:

FIRST YEAR.

Length of Service.	Day Hours.	Evening Hours.
1st and 2d months	50	$60
3d and 4th months	55	65
5th and 6th months	60	70
7th and 8th months	60	70
9th and 10th months	65	75
11th and 12th months	65	75

Opportunities for promotion to supervisorship and further increase in pay to those who excel.

Apply in person,
between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
ROOM 1702,
24 WALKER ST.,
One block west of Broadway,
Two blocks south of Canal.

THE WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.

FITTER, experienced, to manage blouse shop. Maison Corhan, 647 Madison Av.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER. — Competent small girl; small family; no washing; good wages; seashore for Summer. Call 215 West 91st, Apartment 23.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Must be neat; give references; small family. H. B. Stebrecht, Chappaqua, Westchester County, N. Y.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—2 in family; no washing; high wages. Apartment 5A, 237 West 74th Street; telephone 870 Columbus.

GIRLS WANTED.

STATISTICAL WORK,
CARD FILING,
STENCIL SEARCHERS,
SUPERVISORS FOR
PROOF READING STENCILS.

BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO.,
ASK FOR MISS CARLOCK,
326 HUDSON ST.,
Corner Van Dam St., 2d floor.

GIRLS
of superior intelligence to work in shop making scientific apparatus for Government use; high school graduates preferred; 48 hours per week.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

GIRLS,
SALARY $8 START;
NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY;
EASY WORK;
STEADY EMPLOYMENT.
THOMAS J. LIPTON,
149 FRANKLIN ST.

GIRL, bright, about 16, as assistant to bill clerk in wholesale ribbon house; good opportunity. Address by mail, Werbro Ribbon Mfg. Co., 19 East 24th.

GIRLS, (2,) experienced key punch operators for large downtown insurance corporation; moderate salary; chance for advancement; state age. F. S. B., 327 Times Downtown.

GIRL for labeling, cartoning, wrapping, and filling; salary to start $5; pleasant working conditions; Saturday 12 M. 113 West 18th St., 4th floor.

GIRL wanted to do family and chamber work; four in family; go to country at once. 151 West 80th. Apartment 10-C.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—Parisian French nursery governess, speaking English; entire charge two girls, 4-7. Call or telephone Monday, 10-1, 880 West 102d, Apt. 4A.

GOVERNESS, experienced, for 9-year-old girl; must play piano. M. R., 1,708 Av. K, Brooklyn.

LANSBURGH & BRO.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
ARE OPEN FOR AN ASSISTANT BUYER FOR READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL preferably a woman with thorough experience in the market, one with initiative and a record behind her; if application is by letter, state fully about yourself as to age, salary, &c., or apply in person Tuesday, May 14, to Mr. Lester Lansburgh, 13th floor, 1,220 Broadway.

LEDGER CLERK.—Must be accurate and fast; also able to type statements; address in own handwriting, stating salary desired and telephone number; no inquiries made until after personal interview. Y 285 Times Annex.

MAID.—Experienced lady's maid; best references. Apply Sunday and Monday, between 5 and 8 P. M., Room 63, Langdon Hotel, 56th and 5th Av.

MATRON wanted for out-of-town Jewish institution; good opportunity for managing housekeepers. Address with details and references to Sanatorium Committee, Workmen's Circle, 175 East Broadway, New York City.

MILLINERY FOREMAN.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENT OFFERED TO MILLINERY WOMAN, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN CONDUCTING A LARGE HIGH-CLASS TRIMMED HAT WORKROOM.

TENEBAUM, 5 WEST 37TH STREET.

MODEL.—Experienced showroom model; size 36 or 16; well appearing; one familiar with out-of-town or city trade; good selling ability; steady position and good salary for right party; state full particulars. C. K., 241 Times Downtown.

MODEL
Junior, 17-year size, for high-class dresses; permanent position.
SCHARLES & DEUTSCH,
7 EAST 37TH.

NURSE, graduate, registered, for floor duty; moderate sized hospital; advancements; state age, experience, and salary expected. Box 75, 2,121 3d Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS for three young children; must have had good training and experience; capable of taking full charge if necessary, and willing to travel; English or Scotch preferred. Y 365 Times Annex.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—French-speaking preferred; city references. Apply Apartment 8-A, 500 West End Av., at 84th St.

OFFICE GIRL.—By Christian firm of electrical manufacturers; excellent opportunity. The Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co., 50 Church St.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—Proof retouchers wanted. Apply Marceau, 624 5th Av.

SALESLADY.—Smart-looking girl or woman; high-class personality; exceptional opportunity; experience unnecessary; $35-$50 week commission; salary second week; permanent; excellent future. Suite 2338, 15 Park Row.

SALESLADY, experienced, for downtown bakery; reference. H. B. Cushman & Co., 49 and 51 Church St.

SALESLADY.—Experienced waist-dress shop; steady position. Maison Lillian, 2,801 Broadway, 108th.

SALESLADIES, experienced infant's and children's wear; salary. 23 Avenue B.

SALESLADY for bakery. H. B. Cushman Co., 125 West 10th St.

SALESWOMEN, experienced on gowns and suits; position permanent. Bernard, 531 6th Av.

SAMPLE GIRL,
experienced on laces.
KROWER-TYNBERG CO.,
46 West 23d St.

SECRETARY to editor; typist; excellent grammarian, good speller; former school-teacher preferred; $15 to start. K 166 Times.

STATIONERY factory needs girls for counting paper; experience unnecessary; $8 to start. Chas. E. Weyand & Co., 22 Howard St., New York.

STENOGRAPHERS.
High school girls preferred, with experience; $16.50 to start; advancement.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady for typewriting and general office work; $10 per week to start, excellent chance for right party. H. Ohashi & Co., Inc., 54 Leonard St.

STENOGRAPHER and correspondent, preferably with publishing house experience, for subscription department of daily newspaper; salary to start, $15. Y 389 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER; high school education and several years' experience; salary to start about $18. S. Y., 129 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—At least 2 to 8 years' experience, rapid and accurate; call. 395 Fourth Av., 7th floor.

TEACHER of bookkeeping for business school; knowledge Isaac Pitman an asset; good salary for experienced woman. X 341 Times Annex.

TEACHER of Gregg, with fair knowledge of Isaac Pitman, for well-established business school; salary according to experience. X 340 Times Annex.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS, experienced in central office work; a few not now employed in telephone companies' offices who are willing to leave the city during the war; good salary and all expenses, including carfare, laundry, good board with pleasant, refined home surroundings; give full particulars as to telephone experience, family conditions, and present employment. Y 375 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR,
monitor board; willing to assist with office work; good pay. Grab, 392 5th Av.

TYPEWRITER from dictating machine; advertising and publishing business. Call or write Room 713, 149 Broadway.

TYPIST, with knowledge of stenography, experienced, neat, and accurate worker, for payroll, office of large company; easy hours; agreeable surroundings; $15; must state age and experience. S 66 Times.

TYPIST.—At least 2 years' experience, good opportunity; dictaphone experience preferred; call. 395 Fourth Av., 7th floor.

WAITRESS, experienced, references, for women's club; sleep out. 133 East 40th.

YOUNG LADIES, of neat appearance, who desire permanent employment, bringing large returns by commissions, and who wish to make a desirable connection with a leading New York newspaper. See Mr. Courtlandt for full particulars, Room 1808, 220 West 42d St.

YOUNG LADIES, (3,) WRITING GOOD HAND, FOR ADDRESSING AND OFFICE WORK. INTERNATIONAL TAILORING CO., 97 EAST HOUSTON.

YOUNG WOMAN, typist, for Spanish billing; must be a capable translator. Address, giving experience and salary, S 329 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syla-bic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, N. Y. and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

FILING.—Most practical course you can take. Only school that gives you actual experience in filing and fits you for expert position. Individual instruction. Day and evening sessions. Re instruction. New classes about to begin. Register today. NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FILING, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St., Telephone Franklin 2261.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING,
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required; open all Summer.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

$12
this week, Day and Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884.
Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

GIRLS, LADIES, ATTENTION!
Learn telephone switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, filing, dictaphone bookkeeping, billing. Capt. O'Brien, 112 East 23d; 127 Decatur, Brooklyn.

ATTENTION—FILING COURSE.
Filing course, $10. Why pay more? Capt. O'Brien School, 112 East 23d.

ATTENTION, LADIES.—Applications ready. truant officers, female attendants. Capt. O'Brien, 112 East 23d.

Employment Agencies.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
20 Vesey St.
REQUIRE A NUMBER OF EXPERIENCED YOUNG LADIES TO FILL PERMANENT POSITIONS.

Stenographers, engineering, $100 monthly.
Manufacturing, machinery, real estate, $20-$18-$15.
Beginners, high school graduates, $12-$10.
Typists, Statement Clerks, knowledge of stenography, $20.
Typist, billing, $15-$12-$10.
Bookkeepers, $100 monthly.
Ledger clerks, $18; assistants, $15.
Filing Clerks, $10.
Office Assistants, $12; hours 9 to 5.
Telephone Operators, Typists, $12.

No registration fee.
Call 9-2.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, &c.—GOOD OPENINGS DAILY FOR CAPABLE WORKERS. FLORENCE BLOCH AGENCY, 47 WEST 42D.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers; numerous desirable positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

WANTED.—Servants, all nationalities; high wages; no charge for registering. L. E. Wild & Co., Agency, 305 5th Av.

LANG AGENCY, Suite 604, 115 Broadway.—Stenographers, typists, clerical; excellent opportunities. Call.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers.—Register free. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau, 489 5th Av.

MORSE CABLE wireless telegraphy, $5 monthly. Call today, School, 4 West 125th.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ASSISTANT SHIPPING CLERK.—EXPERIENCED; CAPABLE OF TAKING CHARGE IN THE ABSENCE OF THE TRAFFIC MANAGER. ADDRESS, GIVING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. S 327 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ASSISTANT TO MANAGER.—Young man, high school or college graduate, experienced correspondent and stenographer, as assistant to manager export house; draft exempt; good salary and unusual opportunity; state in detail experience. L 361 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT in purchasing department; excellent opportunity; firm wholly devoted to Government work along engineering lines; in making application state full particulars and references. N 268 Times Downtown.

AUTOMATIC screw machine operators for Brown & Sharpe machines. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

BARTENDER, (American or of allied nations); $60, meals; must have hotel or club references. 2 East 62d St., after 9 A. M., Monday.

BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS; also helpers experienced at fire. Clifford Wood Co., Hudson, N. Y.

BILLING CLERK.
Young man experienced as billing clerk; draft exempt; permanent position; advancement.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St.; 6 blocks south of 14th.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by a Jersey City company; a young man with good education and accounting ability; excellent opportunity for advancement. Address L 242 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—A young man with good education and accounting ability; good opportunity for advancement; state age, nationality, references, salary desired. O 196 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ASSISTANT.
One who thoroughly understands posting; one residing in Bronx preferred. K. A., Box 193 Times Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; must know controlling accounts. Apply between 3 and 5 P. M., Metropolitan News Co., 47 Chrystie St.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced double entry; state age, experience, and salary expected. N 353 Times Downtown.

BOYS.
Large insurance corporation has several permanent positions open to public school graduates, some high school education preferred; unusual opportunity for advancement and to learn business; experience not necessary, but must be of good address, bright and quick to learn; give age, nationality, education, and experience, if any. N 269 Times Downtown.

BOYS wanted, between 16 and 19 years of age, to start with old established house offering commercial training in the steel line; experience not necessary, but must be ambitious and quick to learn; high school graduates preferred; moderate salary to start, but early advancement and excellent future; state age, education, salary expected. N 292 Times Downtown.

BOYS.
Must be 16 years or over for messenger or mail service; $7, $8, $9. Good opportunity for advancement in the electrical business.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 Bethune Street,
Near West Street. 6 Blocks south of 14th.

BOYS.—A large American fire insurance company is looking for several clean-cut, energetic young men as file clerks; applications not considered unless age, nationality, education, and references are given; salary $480 per year; excellent opportunity for advancement. K 355 Times Downtown.

BOYS wanted, over 16, for commercial training in an old established manufacturing concern where ambition and application will secure advancement and excellent future; high school graduates preferred. Address, giving age, nationality, and salary expected, S 328 Times Downtown.

BOY, New York corporation in advancing present employes has vacancies requiring bright, industrious boys to start at the bottom; salary $30 per month, with advancement in accordance with the boy's ability and the needs of the business. N 304 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Bright boy wanted for general office work in large mercantile house; location especially convenient for Harlem and Bronx residents; 5 minutes from subway and "L" stations; splendid opportunity for advancement. R 848 Times Harlem.

BOYS
for filling room of large insurance corporation; $40 monthly start; excellent opportunity for advancement. Call Mr. Gould, 2 Albany St., sixth floor.

BOY.—Bright boy wanted for general office work; must be public school graduate; good opportunity for advancement. R 647 Times Harlem.

BOY wanted in downtown insurance brokerage office; one with knowledge of street preferred. Apply in own handwriting. State age, experience, and salary expected. Confidential. T 212 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in office of large cotton brokerage house; must be about sixteen years old and come well recommended. L 320 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16, NEAT, TO MAKE HIMSELF USEFUL IN DRAFTING ROOM; $8 START. CALDWELL, 38 WEST 15TH.

BOYS for office work in large corporation; chance for advancement. Apply Kershaw, 24 Floor, 346 Broadway.

BOYS wanted as beginners with engineering concern; good opportunities for ambitious boys. O 140 Times.

BOYS.—Bright boys wanted, large wholesale concern; excellent chance for advancement; state particulars. O 82 Times.

BOY.—Over 18, strong, phonograph shop; experience not necessary; $8 and good commission. 119 West 33d St.

BOY.
Smart; good chance for advancement. Hall, 18 West 38th.

BUYER, capable, wanted; business easily learned. Rebuilt Automobile Co., 1,891 Broadway.

BUYER'S CLERK.
Young man, experienced as buyer's clerk; permanent position; advancement.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., six blocks south of 14th.

CHAUFFEUR.—One with experience on Stearns-Knight car and who can make own repairs. Must have city references and be well acquainted with all roads around New York; all-year-round position for right man. Apply C. T. Standish, second floor, Times Annex, 229 West 43d St.

CHAUFFEURS for Government operated mail trucks. Apply, with references, at U. S. Post Office Garage, 3d Av. and Union St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—An experienced and reliable chauffeur; must have very best references. Address Y 306 Times Annex.

CLERGYMAN, without charge, may make comfortable and dignified connection in religious work by addressing Arthur, N 307 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL, &c.—Young men wanted for clerical work and typewriting, not subject to draft; excellent opportunities for continual advancement to higher paid positions. Write, stating age, education, and experience, if any, L 219 Times Downtown.

CLERKS.
Must be thoroughly competent in office work, quick and accurate at figures; draft exempt; good pay; fine office.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., six blocks south of 14th.

CLERK.—Young man, in moderate sized hospital; state age, experience and salary expected. Box 85, 2,121 3d Av.

COAL PASSERS;
MUST BE CITIZENS.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

COLLECTORS wanted, men familiar with Jersey City preferred; must be able to furnish best of references, be beyond draft age, have good personality and personal appearance; experience preferred but not necessary. Address L 241 Times Downtown.

COOK, &c.—Married couple for cottage on lake in Maine; woman plain cook and general houseworker; man for general work; family two adults; position four to five months; state age, nationality, and wages expected; references required. W 28 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, Junior, about 19, high school graduate preferred; good opportunity; collection dept. large manufacturing concern; state qualifications and salary expected. W. H. F., 148 Times Uptown.

CREDIT MAN AND OFFICE MANAGER for installment furniture and clothing house; one who has experience in handling collectors; good opportunity for right party. P 32 Times.

DIE MAKER.

FOREMAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF ABOUT 15 DIE MAKERS; MAN CAPABLE OF DESIGNING DIES FROM SAMPLES AND BLUE PRINTS PREFERRED; TO A COMPETENT MAN OVER DRAFT AGE THAT CAN MAKE GOOD ON THIS JOB WE OFFER A STEADY POSITION WITH OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; MUST BE AMERICAN. WRITE, STATING EXPERIENCE, REFERENCE, AGE, AND SALARY DESIRED, W. H. D., 49 TIMES.

DRAFTSMAN.—MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN GENERAL MACHINERY LAYOUTS; ALSO MAN AT STRUCTURAL WORK; STATE EXPERIENCE AND AGE. NATIONAL SUGAR REFINING CO., FRONT AND PIDGEON STS., LONG ISLAND CITY.

DRAFTSMAN.—Mechanical detail wanted at once; not subject to draft. Apply either by letter or in person, to the Bethlehem Steel Co., New Castle, Del.

DRAFTSMEN.
Several A1 tool and automatic machine designers at once. American Machine & Foundry, 5,530 2d Av., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMEN
wanted, experienced men on telephone equipment and electrical apparatus; steady work; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

DRAFTSMEN
wanted; experienced men on machine design work; must be American citizen whose record will bear the closest investigation; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address Y 279 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, familiar with layout on foundations, piping, transmission on light structural steel work; those having such experience with chemical plants, layout and design preferred; when answering give experience and salary expected; location in Brooklyn. D. M., 288 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—Public utility, electric power house draftsman, either structural steel, mechanical, or electrical; state qualifications and salary desired. Address P. O. Box 1,902, Philadelphia, Penn.

DRIVERS, CHAUFFEURS, HELPERS.
ADAMS EXPRESS CO.
WANTS YOUNG MEN;
GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE PERMANENT POSITIONS.
APPLY WAGON SERVICE DEPT.,
30 TRINITY PLACE.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
to work on electrical telephone problems; answer by letter only, addressing Mr. J. C. Kennelly,
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
463 WEST STREET.

ENGINEER.—Eight-hour watch; first class. Mutual Chemical Co. of America, West Side and Fulton Av., Jersey City.

ENTRY CLERK.—Must have legible handwriting and be good at figures; good chance for right party. Illustrated Post Card Co., 141 East 25th.

FIFTH AV. COACH CO.,
10 EAST 102D,
REQUIRE
BUS CONDUCTORS.

Men, married preferred; permanent positions assured; good references required.

27½c. AN HOUR TO START.

Capable men can become drivers within a few months.

DRIVERS, 33c. HOUR TO START.

APPLY 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M., ROOM 12.

HOUSEMAN.—Call after 9, Hotel Blackstone, 50 East 58th St.

IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF FABRICATED STEEL SHIPS AT NEWARK, N. J.

ERECTORS,
CAULKERS,
and
CHIPPERS, (Pneumatic Tools;)
HEATERS, (Air Forge,)
HOLDERS-ON or BUCKERS-UP,
PASSER-BOYS,
REAMERS
and
DRILLERS, (Pneumatic Tools;)
RIVETERS, (Pneumatic,)
BOLTERS-UP,
BOLTERS-UP HELPERS,
SHIPFITTERS,
SHIP PACKERS.

A chance to be one of the boys over here, helping the boys "Over There," and to live close to the heart of the metropolitan district, with its varied activities.

Living accommodations are good; transportation facilities are good. Good wages, fair treatment. A long job.

DON'T WRITE. IF YOU CAN DO THE WORK, COME.

APPLY
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
SUBMARINE BOAT CORPORATION,
NEWARK BAY SHIPYARD,
NEWARK, N. J.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
First-class men only; high rates; good location; 48-hour week.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., six blocks south of 14th.

JANITOR wanted for two buildings, 1,651 and 1653 Bathgate Av. Mrs. Fligt.

LEADING MEN wanted for framing, ceiling, planking, straping, rigging, and decking gauges on wood ships; also junior draftsmen. Apply Henry Smith & Sons Co., 7 East German St., Baltimore, Md., stating experience working Government ships.

MACHINISTS.
Jones & Lamson lathes,
large slotter hands
and vise hands;
Browne & Sharpe
automatic hand monitors;
must be accustomed to close micrometer work and able to work from blue prints;
steady work to competent men;
56c per hour or more,
according to experience and services;
do not apply if now working on Government work;
must be citizens
R. Hoe & Co.,
2 Sheriff St., corner Grand.

MACHINISTS.
First-class all-around machinists, bench and lathe hands; steady work, with good working conditions.
Apply by letter or in person to Mr. McCully, 5th St. gate entrance. Edison Lamp Works of General Electric Co., Harrison, N. J.

MAN wanted who has been in service as valet and who can do plain cooking and housework for bachelor in an apartment; mention in application for position by whom last employed; city reference required. Address Z 205 Times Annex.

MANAGER.—A high-class specialty store manager and business promoter; one capable of conducting a business from $200,000 and upward; must have good ability and the best of reference; state your past experience, salary, and age; steady position, with A1 concern in New York State; any information will be confidential. Z 206 Times Annex.

MANAGER OF COLLECTORS for installment furniture and clothing house with ability of taking full charge of several collectors; man who has held similar position only need apply; great opportunity for live wire. M. Kawaler, 4,277 Jerome Av., corner Freedom, Ozone Park, L. I.

MECHANICS,
also boilermakers, signal maintainers, airbrake repair men. Apply Employment Car, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 152d St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

MEN with five or more years' experience in TRADE DRAWING, or in ELECTRIC INSTALLATION AND PRACTICE, or in SHEET METAL WORK, are invited to apply for service as substitute teachers of such trades in the public elementary schools at $5 per day. Opportunity will be given later to qualify for regular appointment at beginning salaries of $1,200 to $1,700, according to amount of experience. The salary schedules run to $2,200 in elementary schools or $2,500 in vocational schools. Applicants must be citizens. Apply in person or by mail to the Board of Examiners, Park Avenue and 59th St., Manhattan.

MILLWRIGHTS;
MUST HAVE OWN TOOLS;
CITIZENS ONLY.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

LABORATORY ASSISTANT.
Young men with two or more years of high school training, some knowledge of chemistry or physics, wishing to take up work in electrical laboratory or with excellent opportunities, both to learn and advance rapidly.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St.; 6 blocks south of 14th.

LINOTYPE OPERATOR.—Wanted, A1 man to do general job work. New York Commercial, 20 Vesey St.

OFFICE BOY by Christian firm of electrical manufacturers; excellent opportunity. The Cutler Hammer Manufacturing Co., 50 Church St.

OFFICE BOY.—In large commercial house to do general office work; must be a good penman and good at figures. P 13 Times.

OFFICE
and
PRODUCTION MANAGER
wanted by manufacturer of a well-known specialty food product; an experienced, up to the minute man who is qualified to undertake circularizing campaign to the wholesale grocery and kindred trades; wonderful chance for advancement to the right man. Address stating qualifications to C. T. C., 291 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, experienced; good penman. Call P. S. S. & Co., 20 East 20th St.

OFFICE BOY.—Bright, ambitious youth for large publishing company; good chance for advancement. Call Buhre, 229 West 43d, 3d floor.

PACKERS wanted for work in Jersey City; salary to start, $65 per month; must come well recommended. Address, stating references, S 251 Times Downtown.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SALESMAN, one accustomed to handling high-grade outfits and amateur sundries; salary. Call Herbert Hunegen Co., 18 East 42d.

PHOTOGRAPHER-proof retouchers wanted. Apply Marceau, 624 5th Av.

SALESMEN.—We are just organizing a sales force for Eastern territory and have openings for two or three real specialty salesmen who are capable of handling new wartime specialty proposition; compensation based on liberal commission arrangement that will bring immediate returns. For particulars, see Mr. Croft, Room 1818, Candler Bldg., 220 West 42d St., New York.

SALESMEN. — We need three actual salesmen to sell in our stores and exhibits, who can meet people who are half sold and close deals; no canvassing; if you have a clean record, selling experience, good appearance, and education, apply at once; drawing account and commission. Encyclopaedia Britannica, 288 4th Av., New York City. Mr. Wagner.

SALESMEN.
THE CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY requires several outside salesmen for their appliance department; experience not necessary; A1 reference must be furnished; liberal commission basis; opportunity for making upward of $35 per week and more. Call after 9 A. M., 140 East 15th St., 12th floor.

SALESMEN with ability to do things, whose ambition calls for more than $50 weekly, can make permanent connection with house of standing, where well-directed, persistent effort will yield handsome income; commission basis. Call before 10 or after 3, ask for Mr. Hulse, 220 West 42d St., Room 1808, New York City.

SALES MANAGER.
Large manufacturer of paper tubes and cans is open for sales manager who can get results; one with experience in line preferred; must show results in previous position; excellent opportunity. M. P., 203 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Gentlemen of good address and education can make an excellent connection on the financial staff of a leading New York newspaper; liberal commissions; campaign begins Monday and is a big money maker. Call and see for yourself. Mr. Courtlandt, Room 1808, 220 West 42d St.

SALESMEN.—A large New York corporation has openings for several young Americans with good education and pleasing personality; we will take good care of you if you are a live wire; your future is unlimited; drawing account and commission. A. E., 72 Times.

SALESMEN.—Two experienced salesmen of good personality and aggressiveness to represent a patriotic society; fine opportunity for the right men; no books to sell; liberal commission. L. E. Stearns, 56 West 45th, 6th floor.

SALESMAN FOR WELL-KNOWN LINE BOUDOIR CAPS AS SIDE LINE; THOSE SELLING NECK-WEAR; BIG COMMISSIONS; STATE TERRITORY AND PARTICULARS. "BOUDOIR," 293 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN.—Coat and suit house wants salesman for New York State and Pennsylvania; exceptional opportunity; write, giving full particulars; application confidential; commission or salary. K 149 Times.

SALESMEN. — Italians, young, ambitious married men for established trade; clean record and first-class reference absolutely necessary; must live in New York; commission. Call D. Kleckner, 253 Pearl St.

SALESMAN.—ACCUSTOMED TO SELLING PRINTERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS, TO HANDLE AN ESTABLISHED LINE OF HIGH GRADE PAPERS IN NEW ENGLAND; SALARY. O 114 TIMES.

SALESMAN, call on department and dry goods stores in city and surroundings with line of vestings and novelties; commission and drawing account. D. A., 203 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN. — Exceptional opportunity for an experienced salesman who has trade for high-class ladies' silk underwear; on commission basis; all communications strictly confidential. O 174 Times.

SALESMEN.—Traveling, for reliable children's shoe manufacturing concern; state age, single or married, &c.; salary and drawing account. N 854 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER wanted for eight-cylinder motor proposition for tractors; replies confidential, give reference and experience. Z 207 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced, Ford pleasure and commercial cars; liberal commission; only live wires need apply. C. & S. Motor Corporation, 19 West 125th St.

SALESMAN for New York and vicinity to represent popular price skirt house; commission basis; opportunity for good man. P 35 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced infants' and children's wear; salary. 23 Av. B.

SECRETARY TO EDITOR, rapid typist, good grammarian and speller, well educated; $15 to start. K 165 Times.

SHEET METAL DRAFTSMAN
FAMILIAR WITH MAKING SHOP DRAWINGS OF VENTILATING DUCT WORK FROM ARCHITECT'S PLANS CAN SECURE IMMEDIATE EMPLOYMENT AT GOOD WAGES. APPLY AT ONCE, BETWEEN 9 A.M. AND 10 O'CLOCK, AT BAKER, SMITH & CO., 572 GREENWICH ST.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Young man qualified to take entire charge of shipping department of one of the largest cigar factories in New York City; good position for right man. Address, giving age, experience, and salary, B. D., 123 Times.

SHIPPING.
Young man as assistant in shipping room; must be experienced and well recommended; state age, nationality, and salary expected. H. W., 142 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, (17 to 20.)—Help in shipping room; steady work, good pay; those in shirtwaist line preferred; references. Call between 10 and 12, Rosenthal Bros. Co., 44 West 28th.

SHIPPING CLERK wanted to take charge of shipping and packing and complete charge of stock room. Apply Samuel Jolesch Co., Inc., 242 4th Av., N. Y. C.

SHOE MAN.—$75 per week and traveling expenses paid to intelligent, thoroughly experienced retail or wholesale shoe man with knowledge of orthopedics; one who can lecture upon the anatomy of the foot preferred; only those applications stating age, experience, and nationality will be given consideration. S 394 Times Downtown.

SOLICITOR,
with newspaper and magazine experience; new proposition; guaranteed salary and 50c. commission per order. Apply before 9 A. M. only, Room 807, 367 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SOLICITOR for high-class photographic studio; earn $10 daily; commission. Savoy, 500 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Juniors, clean-cut; excellent opportunity for bright young men; stock and bond house. Apply between 9-10 A. M., Suite 401, 62 Broadway.

STEWARD.—Large city club desires to engage the services of a high-class steward; must have large and varied experience. Apply by letter X. Y. Z., 49 Times.

STOCK CLERK, 17 to 20 years; experienced shirtwaist line; steady; good pay; references. Call between 10 and 2, Rosenthal Bros. Co., 44 West 28th St.

STOCK CLERK.—Assistant, steady, with advancement. 629 West 50th St.

STOCK SALESMEN
for a high-class oil proposition, company backed by prominent local man; liberal commission basis only; unusual inducement and rare opportunity for a few live men to connect with a big money-making proposition that will stand the acid test. Phone, evenings, Audubon 4125 for appointment.

STOCK SALESMAN.—Food-producing proposition; big shortage exists; production very profitable; big investor appeal; exceptional salesman's kit; liberal commissions; newspaper leads. 905, 44 Broad St.

STORAGE BATTERY REPAIR MAN; first class; one experienced in general automobile repair work prefered; steady employment. Nelson Park Garage, Ossining. Telephone 222 Ossining.

STOREKEEPER, experienced; one who is thoroughly conversant with general stores required for the building of steel ships; must also be thoroughly familiar with the keeping of stores ledgers, perpetual inventory, and keeping stock up to date; men who are not familiar with this work need not reply to this advertisement; a good salary will be paid to the proper man, who knows how to hustle. Apply A. L. Oertel, Purchasing Agent, care Groton Iron Works, Groton, Conn.

SUPERINTENDENT for auto assembling plant in Philadelphia; must be practical man and able to get and handle labor; salary $3,000 per year up; no limit for right man. Write, giving experience and references, to J. I. Mather, 542 5th Av., N. Y.

TIRE ADJUSTER wanted by large Eastern tire company; state experience and salary expected. K 157 Times.

TOOLMAKERS.
First-class men only; highest rates in New York City; 48 hours week.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St.; 6 blocks south of 14th.

HELP WANTED—Male.

TOOL DESIGNERS.

THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, COMPETENT MEN WANTED TO DESIGN TOOLS AND GAUGES FOR INSTRUMENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR MEN ABOVE THE AVERAGE; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY, AND SALARY WANTED. W. H. S., 31 TIMES.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN
on punches and dies, jigs, and fixtures, for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
203 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN as assistant to construction superintendent and inspector in large industrial corporation; man with drafting experience preferred; in answering, state education, age, experience, and salary expected; location in Brooklyn. A. E., 253

LEWIS IN THE FIELD FOR GOVERNORSHIP

Attorney General, Announcing His Candidacy, Says He Opposes Whitman Methods.

DENIES LIQUOR FUND AID

Asserts He Will Discourage Use of Money in Campaign—Silent on Aldridge Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 12.—Attorney General Merton E. Lewis announced tonight that he would be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor at the Fall primaries. He would not admit that he had discussed the proposition with State Committeeman George W. Aldridge, but merely said that he would look to the Republican electors of the State to favor his candidacy.

"I am opposed to Governor Whitman's method's," said Mr. Lewis, "and to many of his policies. A large number of people entertaining views similar to mine have asked me to become a candidate for Governor. Without obligation to any one in my candidacy and with the sincere purpose of re-establishing party responsibility to the people of the State, I shall be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor on primary day, Sept. 3."

Queries as to whether he would be the candidate of the "Wets" and as to the truth of the report that a fund had been raised by liquor dealers to promote his candidacy, Mr. Lewis said:

"The story that a large fund has been raised by the liquor dealers to further my candidacy is false, so far as I know. The use of money for the purpose of promoting the interest of candidates at the primaries has become a public scandal. I shall not use any money or any other than legitimate means to aid my candidacy and shall discourage so far as possible the use of money by others in the efforts to promote my nomination. I am not the candidate of any combination of individuals of any character."

The Attorney General would not affirm or deny the assertion that he had the backing of William Barnes of Albany, nor would he discuss his conference with Mr. Aldridge yesterday afternoon. He merely said that he expected his friends to take care of his interests, and that he felt he had a chance to defeat the Governor at the primaries.

Friends of Lewis, some of them organization Republicans and holders of office under the Aldridge machine, said that they wished him the best of luck. They asserted that the conference between Aldridge and the Attorney General was an amicable one. While none would confirm the report that Aldridge urged Lewis not to enter the contest, it was said that they parted on the best of terms, declaring mutual regard, and that in any event the strength and influence of the Monroe organization would not suffer. They said that Aldridge agreed to do all in his power to aid Lewis in his election should he receive the nomination.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 12.—Governor Whitman tonight refused to comment on the announcement that Attorney General Lewis would be a candidate for Governor. He said he had heard of the determination of the Attorney General to oppose him. George A. Glynn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, also refused to comment on the announcement.

BENNETT ATTACKS WHITMAN

Calls for Selection of Governor's Opponent in Open Conference.

Ex-Senator William M. Bennett made public his views on Republican State politics last night, by saying in part:

"Governor Whitman ought to be beaten and will be defeated at the primary. He has made a poor Governor. Ever since his first election he has subordinated the good of the people to his ambition to be President. He has made the Department of Agriculture of New York State the football of politics, and thereby offended the farmers. He repudiated the direct primary in this city last Fall and voted for a discredited Democrat. He has on innumerable occasions shown a keen ability and desire to do business with Tammany Hall and in general has offended the citizens of the State in many matters.

"The anti-Whitman Republicans will demand that the opposing candidate shall be a man of progressive ideas, a believer in the direct primary and a man who will seek to be a real Governor. They will not be content to have a candidate selected for them in secret at a conference of discredited leaders. If an open conference is not soon called of prominent Republicans representing all elements of the party to suggest an anti-Whitman ticket, I myself will soon call such a conference. Also I hope that Judge Cropsey will eventually permit his name to be put forward as a candidate."

ASSAILS SOCIALISM.

Justice Dowling Says Its Growth Is a Menace to the Country.

To overcome what he termed the "alarming growth" of Socialism in this country, Justice Victor J. Dowling of the New York Supreme Court urged the teachers of Catholic schools yesterday, at Cathedral College, to reinforce their movement for the religious instruction of children through their week-day cathechism classes. The occasion was a public meeting of Chapter Theta Pi Alpha, presided over by Mgr. M. J. Lavelle, V. G., rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, who explained that the teachers of this chapter are doing a great work for the poor children of the city.

"These radical Socialists," said Justice Dowling, "who call themselves by many names, are holding meetings to teach the ignorant that a second French revolution is coming in the United States. They say that this war has proved that Christianity is a failure, but some of their spokesmen are saying that the first great barrier to their revolution is the Catholic Church, which must be removed.

"Some of these enemies of the church have been suppressed by the Government. One of them who was closed out was Thomas E. Watson of Georgia, who scattered more falsehoods about the Knights of Columbus than any of them. Such persons are not only enemies of the church, but they are a menace to the country. Their attacks against the Catholic Church are probably due to the fact that despite their vile assertion that the Knights of Columbus is a secret army of the Pope waiting to be called into action against the country, the church of the Knights of Columbus is recognized today by the Federal authorities as one of the strongest supports the country has in time of war. It has furnished one in three of the army; two in five of the navy, and one-half the Marine Corps. Go on with your good work of teaching the children—education will be needed more after this war than ever before in the world's history."

WOULD PREVENT DISEASE.

National Industrial Conference Board Urges a National Policy.

BOSTON, May 12.—Prevention of disease wherever practicable, rather than compensation for losses incurred by sickness, is advocated as a national policy in dealing with problems of public health in a report on "Sickness Insurance and Sickness Prevention," issued by the National Industrial Conference Board today. A vast amount of sickness is preventable, not only in theory, but as a practical measure and at a reasonable cost, the report declares.

"To fail to apply preventive measures to such illnesses, disabilities, or conditions as will almost certainly respond, and instead to permit them to go uncorrected until the victim becomes a charge on society is absurd," it continues. "Certainly if the State can contribute to the support of the individuals after they become incapable of caring for themselves, it can contribute to prevent them from becoming incapacitated."

Experience with sickness insurance in European countries, it is asserted, discredits the efficacy of insurance as a preventive agency. Instead there is a tendency on the part of the insured to malinger and take advantage of the benefits, a condition vitally important because of the effect on the morale of the industrial workers.

SAVE INSTRUMENT TRADE.

Makers of Surgical Tools to Seek Protection for War-Born Industry.

A conference of the American makers of surgical instruments with representatives of the Federal Tariff Commission will be held in the rooms of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building on Thursday and Friday. The purpose of the conference is to gather data on the development of the industry, forced by the cutting off of importations from foreign countries, so that Congress may consider legislation when foreign competition is resumed at the end of the war.

Importation of surgical instruments from Germany ceased entirely at the beginning of the war, and the United States was called upon suddenly not only to manufacture instruments for domestic use but to take up a shortage in foreign markets when the German instruments disappeared from commerce. Makers of instruments here expanded their plants, and many factories manufacturing sewing machines and similar articles began to make instruments. Part of the shortage also was taken up by importations from Japan, where the surgical instrument industry was expanded.

STRIVE FOR CONGRESS 100 PER CENT. LOYAL

League for National Unity Urges Coalition Against Any Doubtful Candidate.

COMMITTEE NAMED TO ACT

Theodore N. Vail, as Chairman, Demands That No Peace Platform Be Adopted by Any Party.

A committee of well known men and women of both political parties was named yesterday by Theodore N. Vail to confer with Democratic and Republican leaders all over the United States to prevent the nomination of any man of a disloyal or doubtful past and to arrange for local coalitions between the two parties in Congressional Districts where there is danger of the election of a pro-German or half-hearted American to Congress. Mr Vail made these appointments as Chairman of the League for National Unity.

Work will begin at once to provide for such coalitions, where necessary, on a fair and practical basis, so that neither the Democratic nor Republican party shall be compelled to give an advantage to the other side in order to insure the election of true Americans.

The following men were named by Mr. Vail for this committee: Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; Charles S. Barrett, President of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America; John Hays Hammond, President of the National League of Republican Clubs; V. Everit Macy, President of the National Civic Federation; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association; Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage; W. P. Bloodgood, of the Wisconsin Loyalty Legion; John G. Agar, New York City; George F. Kull, of the Wisconsin Loyalty Legion; R. E. Miller of San Francisco; P. H. Callahan, Chairman of the Committee on War Activities of the Knights of Columbus; Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and Ralph M. Easley, Director of the League for National by the league yesterday says:

After setting forth the national need for loyal legislators an appeal sent out by the league yesterday says:

"If in any district it becomes likely that an anti-war candidate may be successful, it is the imperative duty of the two leading parties to effect a coalition against the non-American or anti-American candidate in order to make certain his defeat. An equitable arrangement should be effected between the two parties, covering all such districts as require a coalition in order to avert the election of a disloyal candidate. A peculiar responsibility rests on parties in those districts which are preponderantly partisan, for either party is bound so to direct its affairs that the choice at the primaries, if it be equivalent to an election, shall be between absolutely loyal candidates.

"If in any Congressional or Senatorial election there proves to be danger of the election of disloyal candidates, it will become the duty of Americans, regardless of party affiliations, to defeat such candidates, and to set loyalty to the nation above personal loyalty to the party. The defeat of men supporting no Union in the Congressional election of 1862 did much to lengthen that war, and a like result in the elections of 1863 and 1864 would have enabled the disloyalists to put the Union in peril.

"Let no party nominate or elect to Congress any candidate on a so-called peace platform. The American nation, under the leadership of the President of the United States, Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, is for peace; but a righteous and enduring peace cannot be secured until America and the allied powers shall have achieved victory over the armies and Government of the Central Powers, or their peoples, having repudiated those who have been guilty of willing, initiating, and carrying on the war, shall, in the interest of a just peace, have recovered their right to control their own destiny.

"A Congress must be elected which shall signify to the whole world that the American people are indivisibly united in their determination to go on with the war until its purpose shall have been accomplished. The voice of compromise must not be heard in the next Congress. Whether dominantly Republican or dominantly Democratic, the next Congress must be supremely American."

CHURCH OF ALL CREEDS OPEN

Bishop Hughes Dedicates Novel House of Worship in Boston.

BOSTON, May 12.—The Collegiate Church of All Nations, unique among the religious institutions of the city as a place of worship for persons of all races and creeds, was dedicated today by Bishop Edwin H. Hughes of the Methodist Episcopal Church. During the week Baptist, Congregational, Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian, Swedenborgian, Unitarian, and Universalist clergymen will occupy the pulpit for special services.

The new edifice is in a district peopled by many races, and twenty or more are expected to make use of its facilities. They will be permitted to hold services according to their own beliefs and customs in their native tongues and with their own ministers or priests.

Jewish Relief Drive a Success.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 12.—The Jewish drive for the relief fund was completed tonight. It raised $500,000, instead of $350,000, Baltimore's quota, in one week.

COAL MOVING RAPIDLY.

Anthracite Shipments for April Were 6,368,372 Tons.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—The shipments of hard coal in April, as reported to the Anthracite Bureau of Information, amounted to 6,368,372 tons, an increase of 776,074 tons over the corresponding month last year.

"Despite several record-breaking months during the coal year ended March 31," says a statement issued by the bureau, "and the remarkable showing for the entire year, the April, 1918, shipments are close to the high monthly average maintained during the year."

SEE LONG TROUBLE AHEAD.

German Says It Will Take Generations to Get Back Trade.

ZURICH, May 12.—It will require the labor of many generations to restore Germany's commercial relations, Finance Minister von Pistorius said in an address to the Würtemburg Diet.

Even with neutrals, he added, German merchants would have greater difficulties than heretofore.

Theatrical Hotels for Training Camps

Provision for the lodging of members of theatrical companies which give performances at the training camps is being made by the Commission on Training Camp Activities, it is announced, by the erection of small hotels at the camps. At present the nearest hotel to Camp Upton is at Center Moriches, a distance of eight miles, but within sixty days the Government will have completed two small lodging houses, one for the male members of the companies and the other for the female. A similar hotel has already been opened at Camp Devens, at Ayer, Mass., and others will be erected at Camp Dix and Camp Meade.

Celebrates Her 101st Birthday.

Miss Henrietta Patterson of 133 West Ninety-third Street yesterday celebrated her 101st birthday with a party. Miss Patterson was quite the sprightliest of the celebrants, and at the first mention of her two great interests—the Republican Party and the war—she was right into the full swing of conversation. Miss Patterson is a native Manhattanite. In her life she has witnessed the war fever thrice grip the nation, but never, she said yesterday, had it been as strong as today.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

$10 REWARD, and no questions asked, for return of brown leather suitcase containing opera glasses and wearing apparel, lost on uptown Pennsylvania bus Friday afternoon. Telephone Brace, Murray Hill 2740.

LOST—Platinum diamond bracelet, Woodmansten Inn, Saturday evening, May 11; good reward if returned or information about same; no questions asked. F. M., 9885 Schuyler.

LOST—Gold spectacles, tortoise shell rimmed, on Saturday noon, Columbus Circle or uptown 59th St. subway station. Reward if returned to 318 West 85th St. Schuyler 5681.

LOST—Vicinity Mount Kisco, N. Y., two new chain-tread tires, with covers, License Plate No. 129-721; liberal reward. Tel. Bowling Green 8874. Address Prosnitz, 7 Front St.

LOST—Wednesday, May 8, small pocketbook containing money, driver license with owner's name. Please return to 829 Park Av., Apartment 5-C. Reward.

LOST—$25 reward for black enamel and diamond checker board pin, lost evening of May 9, about 41st St. and Broadway. Marcus & Co., 5th Av. and 45th St.

LOST — Pair silver-rimmed Oxford glasses, with handle, probably in subway. Return Mrs. A. C. Macleish, Robert Fulton Hotel. Reward.

LOST.—Friday night, (May 3,) pair of tortoise shell spectacles; reward if returned to W. H. Collins, Times Annex, 229 West 43d St., City.

LOST—Stickpin scarab, chased gold setting, between 125th St. and 34th St., subway, or 34th St. crosstown. Reward Martini, 461 8th Av.

LOST—Will person who found watch month ago and inquired at jewelers, Frick & Co., Maidex Lane, phone Flatbush, 5921; reward.

LOST—At Polo Grounds, 155th St., Saturday afternoon, Kolinsky fur; reward. Return 127 West 82d St., Apt. 5-B. Tel. 2722 Schuyler.

LOST—Diamond pin, on Sunday morning, between 111th and 116th Sts. Mrs. B. Radgik, 127 West 111th.

LOST—On Sunday morning, subway, silver mesh bag; liberal reward. Nelson, 208 West 84th.

LOST—In Central Park, on the west side, near 72d, blue bead bag; reward will be paid for return. Apartment 16, 55 E. 76th.

LOST—Friday morning, at Atlantic Av. subway, brown fox scarf. Phone Vanderbilt 400. Reward.

LOST.—Springfield Hospital, nurse's pin, cross in centre; reward. Cortland 2926, Monday.

LOST—Skunk stole, in Central Park, Monday night. Wyan, 200 West 57th.

REWARD.—Turquoise studded sword pin, 83d, Central Park West, 86th subway. 605 West 144th. Apt. 3C.

$50.00 REWARD

for return in sound condition, diamond and platinum pendant earring, 15 small diamonds; lost May 2, between 55th St. and 6th Av. and Princess Theatre. Marcus & Co., 5th Av. and 45th St.

Found.

FOUND—Gold pin, near Delmonico's; prove and pay for advertisement. W 84 Times.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Friday morning, white wire haired fox terrier; reward. Return 130 East 65th.

$25 REWARD.—White wire-haired fox terrier, named "Rex," lost in Glen Cove, Thursday night. N 306 Times Downtown.

Fall in!

Join the great patriotic army which is to carry American trade and American ideas to all parts of the world and attend our

COMPLIMENTARY DEMONSTRATION LESSONS in

French, Spanish, Italian and English

These lessons will cost you nothing, but may change your career and start you on the road to fortune. You will be cordially welcome at our FREE LESSONS, which will take the form of a

Special Four-Lesson Course

Beginning Today, May 13th

A-TOP TRIBUNE BUILDING

CONVERSATIONAL LANGUAGE COURSE

The purpose of this complimentary course is to demonstrate our method of making the study of languages pleasant and effective.

FRENCH CLASS HOURS		11:15	2:15	4:15	5:15 7:15
SPANISH CLASS HOURS		11:15	1:15	5:15	7:15
ITALIAN CLASS HOURS	4:15 6:15	ENGLISH CLASS HOURS			6:15

Students can begin at any time.

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TRIBUNE BUILDING, 154 Nassau St.

Present this Adv. and you will be admitted.

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WITHIN the limbo of "Didn't-Do-It" pace the spectres of "Meant-To-Do-It," hugging their withered hopes. At **$25** to **$50** I can still give you fine-as-ever woolens and rich-as-ever patterns, but you should leave your measure without delay.

True economy presses you to buy now, perhaps the last season when your choice of weaves and colors will be unrestricted. My body-gracing custom fit, thoroughbred custom style and personal attention. I am a flesh-and-blood man, not a metal sign.

Army and Navy Officers' Uniforms **$30** *to individual measure.*

Clemons

Civilian, Army And Navy Tailor

Broadway at 39th St.

20 Years On This Corner

The Whole Thing

(In twenty words.)

We make you a suit to fit your figure. We do not attempt to fit your figure to a suit. It IS THE BIG DIFFERENCE between our make-to-your-measure suit and the ready-made-output.

Suits and Topcoats to your Measure, $25 to $60

Arnheim

TWO STORES

BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND 30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S.—*"Short sentences drawn from long experience."*

Arnheim Axioms

COTTON

Notice is hereby given that on the 22nd day of May, 1918, at 10 A. M. o'clock, the undersigned, A. Mitchell Palmer, as Alien Property Custodian, will offer for sale at New York Cotton Exchange, N. Y. City, at public sale to the highest bidder, all or any part of 5,391 bales of cotton, more or less, now located at the American Dock Company, Staten Island, and the New York Dock Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Inspection of samples of said cotton and information as to terms and conditions of the sale may be obtained upon application to the General Business Department of the Alien Property Custodian, at 110-114 West 42nd Street, New York City.

A. MITCHELL PALMER,
Alien Property Custodian.

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Blue Serge Suits

Many Exceptional Values Today at $30, $32.50 and $35.

Economy Hint No. 1837

No need to remind anyone that wartime calls for wartime savings—clothes included. It's been done, and done, and done.

We can't say too often, however, that the way to practice clothes economy is to wear good clothes.

When you buy good clothes they take care of the saving end for you, in the longer wear and more lasting satisfaction they give.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes are good clothes. You may be sure of that, for Hart Schaffner & Marx have never made any other kind.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Spring Clothes

Suits, $25 to $65
Topcoats, $25 to $40

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th

246-248 West 125th } Open
3d Ave., cor. 122d } Evenings

Hart Schaffner & Marx Army Officers' Uniforms, $35

Only at Broadway, cor. 29th St., in New York, and Our Branches at Camp Dix and Camp Upton.

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The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all newsstands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.

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Martinelli sings a delightful ballad of love and springtime

Welcome, Love! (Cecilia Deni-Emilio A. Roxas)

Giovanni Martinelli

Victrola Red Seal Record 64772. Ten-inch, $1

The composer of this dainty little lyric dedicated it to Martinelli.

The famous tenor repays the compliment by giving an exquisite interpretation that displays all the beauty of this charming number—an interpretation the composer may well cherish as his own ideal.

And on this new Victrola Record it will delight music-lovers the country over.

Hear this new Martinelli record to-day at any Victor dealer's. He will gladly play any music by the world's greatest artists who make Victrola Records exclusively. He will also demonstrate the various styles of the Victor and Victrola—$10 to $400. Period styles to order from $375 to $950.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

Important Notice. Victor Records and Victor Machines are scientifically coordinated and synchronized in the processes of manufacture, and their use, one with the other, is absolutely essential to a perfect reproduction.

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 1st of each month

Victrola

"Victrola" is the Registered Trademark of the Victor Talking Machine Company designating the products of this Company only